The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,060—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1900.

P & O
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL........	5284	J. F. Jephson ...	13th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA ...	7558	E. H. Gordon... ..	20th ,,
* PENINSULAR ..	5287	T. Leigh	27th ,,
M.L. CHINA......	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL.......	5284	J. F. Jephson ...	10th ,,
M.L. EGYPT.........	7912	C. F. Preston ...	17th ,,
* PENINSULAR...	5287	T. Leigh	24th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt.........	1st Dec,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson.....	8th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler ...	15th ,,
* CALEDONIA ..	7558	E. H. Gordon.....	22nd ,,
M.L. SOBRAON ...	7382	L. M. Wibmer ...	29th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th September, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
HABSBURG	R. Mitis............	4,016	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATRIX ...	G. Nicolich	4,154	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE....	Rs. 600.	Rs. 385.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
VINDOBONA ...	G. Klausberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE..........	Rs. 575	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 930.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months..........	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA............	F. Mosca.........	4,253	25th Oct. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1, Oct., 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 5th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 4th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 31st October.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 8th October.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 9th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydonot	20th Dec., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain Poydenot, to sail on or about the 17th Oct., 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for staring businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES : Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES :
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

OUTDOOR GAMES.

ENGLISH CRICKET KIT.

BY AYRES, COBBET, DUKE, FROWD.
WARRANTED OF BEST ENGLISH-MAKE.

BEST FOOTBALL KIT.

Balls are made from the best portion of Picked Cowhides and best India-Rubber Bladders.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

By Ayres, Slazenger and others. Every Bat and Ball guaranteed !

BEST GOLF KIT.

By Forgan, Auchterlonie, Parke, Breugham, Anderson, etc. Specially selected and of guaranteed quality,

CROQUET, POLO, HOCKEY.

ACCESSORIES OF ALL KINDS.

AGENTS FOR
THE ROVER CYCLES.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS

NEAPOLIATAN MANDOLINS,
BANJOS, AUTO HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.,

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS,

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES SAVED

NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.

The Antidote for Ague, Malaria, Influenza and Plague. A speedy and certain remedy for all kinds of Fevers.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

RACING.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE PRESENT.

POONA RACING SEASON.

BEST VALUE
AND
LARGEST SELECTION IN THE TRADE.

HAVING just cleared a large Consignment of Racing Watches and having a large Stock on hand, we have decided to offer our well-known Time-keepers during the present Racing Season at the Special Cash Rates quoted below.

Each Watch possesses all the most recent improvements in this branch of Horology, rendering them absolutely reliable in their action, giving accurate registration to within one-fifth of a second.

The starting, stopping, and fly-back action being regulated by the action of one button, enables the Watch to be used with one hand only, and to be started and stopped while in the pocket when desired.

Every watch is carefully tested and regulated before leaving our hands, and carries a two years' guarantee.

GOLD.

In strong Crystal Face, Gold Case	Rs.	162
With Minute Recorder	,,	199

NICKEL.

Crystal Face, with Minute Recorder	,,	81
Chronograph, only without Watch Movement	,,	28

SILVER.

In strong Silver Double Crystal Face Case, having Time on one side and Chronograph on reverse	Rs.	63 0
With Minute Recorder, Crystal Face..................................	,,	35 0
Half Hunting	,,	94 8

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK **PILSENER BEER.**

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, **BOMBAY.**

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUN POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re, 1, Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Upper Hall of the Institute, on TUESDAY, the 9th October, 1900, at 5-45 P.M.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS ......£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.........£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION
in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

LIST OF RECENT MILITARY SUBJECTS.
NOW IN PROGRESS.

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.	Rs.
The Dawn of Majuba Day, 1900 (Surrender of Cronje) 20 by 30 inches	15
A Chip of the Old Block (Charge of C Squadron 5th Lancers at the Battle of Elands Laagte) 20 by 30 inches	15
God Bless you, Tommy Atkins? 14¾ by 21¼ inches	15
Conquered, but not Subdued. 14¾ by 21¼ ins.	15
A Race for Life (An incident at Waterloo), 14¾ by 21⅜ inches.	15

PUBLICATIONS NOW READY.

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.	
The Absent-Minded Beggar (Gentleman in Khaki) 12⅞ by 20 Vignette	15
The Handy Man (Companion to the above) 12 by 20 Vignette	15
Our Brothers from Over the Seas (Centre to the "Absent-Minded Beggar" and "Handy Man" 20⅞ by 13¾ inches	21
All that was Left of Them (Companion to Charge of the Light Brigade), 36¼ by 23 inches	31
Jameson's Last Stand (Battle of Doornkop, 2nd January 1896) 32¾ by 20¼ inches	31
The Charge of the Light Brigade, 36¼ by 23¼ inches	31
G. D. GILES.	
The Charge of the Heavy Brigade, 33¼ by 19¼ inches	21
STANLEY BERKELEY.	
Napoleon's Cuirassiers at Waterloo, 30 by 18¼ inches	21
By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.	
Alma (Storming the Great Redoubt), 17⅞ by 29⅝ inches,	15
Sebastopol (Lord Raglan watching the Attack on the Redan) 17⅞ by 29¼ inches	15
The Storming of Badajos 1812, 29 by 21¼ inches	21
"1815" (Napoleon's Old Guard at Waterloo) 32¾ by 18¾ inches	31
MAUD EARL.	
What we have we'll hold (The Champion Bull-dog Dimboola) 28¼ by 21 inches	15
By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.	
For Queen and Empire (Jubilee 1897), 34¼ by 18¾	31
STANLEY BERKELEY.	
Atbara (Charge of the Camerons) 35¼ by 23¼ inches	21
Omdurman (Charge of the 21st Lancers) 36¼ by 23¼ inches	21
T. M. HEMY.	
The Wreck of the Birkenhead, 17¼ by 24¾ inches	31

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.
D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

BEST ITALIAN
VERMOUTH BRANCA
AND
BITTERS BRANCA.
FERNET-BRANCA OF FRATELLI
BRANCA MILAN.

PURVEYORS TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.
The Only Ones Who Possess True and Genuine Proces
THE GREATEST HONOURS
AT THE CHIEF EXHIBITIONS.

Exact the Signature crosswise on the Label. } "FRATELLI BRANCA & Co.

Beware of the innumerable counterfeits.

APPLY TO AGENTS:
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF SHIMPEES CHAWL, OR BALLAJI SHAMSHET STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th October, 1900, at 4-30 p.m., sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Mahaluxmibai, widow of Jamnadas Tricumji, the Executrix of the last will and testament of Chotalal, alias Tribhowandas Mohandas, deceased, dated 15th September, 1894.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate and lying on the north side of Shimpee Chawl, or Ballaji Shamshet Street, without the Fort and in the Island of Bombay, in the sub district of the sub registrar of Fort, Bombay, admeasuring one hundred and fifty square yards, little more or less, and bounded as follows: on or towards the north by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the south by the public road, on or towards the west by a gully and by the property of Munor Hurkha, and on or towards the east by a gully and property of Hussonalli Look manjee, and the said piece or parcel of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension Tax old No. 523, new No. , old Survey No. 19, new Survey No. 1915, and the said messuage, tenement is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes, Ward C. No. 613, and Street No. 66 t8, and the said property was formerly and now is in the occupation of the said Bai Mahaluxmibai and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla, and Mulla, attorneys for the vendor, at their office No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 4th October, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR PRESENTATION.—Silver mounted PHOTO FRAMES. English-made. Solid Sterling Silver Mounts in Artistic Chased and open work designs, a dozen patterns to choose from. Cabinet size, Rs. 15 to 25. Carte de Visite, Rs. 8 to 12.—MARCKS AND CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade, Road, Bombay.

GENT'S EVENING DRESS.—Dress Jackets, Silk Collar and Facings, Rs. 40. Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85. White Dress Vests, Rs. 9-8. Dress Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8. Dress Pumps, Rs. 9-8.—ASQUITH and LORD opposite Clock Tower.

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THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
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NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA STEEPLECHASES AND RACES.

COMBINED RAILWAY AND GRAND STAND TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will run between Victoria Terminus, BOMBAY and POONA on the 3rd October 1900, for the Steeplechases and on 6t, 8th, 10th 13th 15th 17th and 20th October 1900 for the convenience of Passengers wishing to attend the Poona Races.

DOWN TRAINS.	H. M.	UP TRAINS.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus Bombay ......Dep.	10 15	Poona..............Dep.	9 0
Poona ....Arr.	14 11	Victoria Terminus Bombay ....Arr.	12 47

A Dining Carriage will be attached to these Special Trains and arrangements will be made to provide lunch on the outward journey and dinner on the return journey to as many of the First Class Passengers as the carriage can hold.

The Special combined Tickets for Train and Race Course and the Tickets for meals must be purchased at Victoria Terminus, Bombay on the previous day.

Third Class Tickets by these Express Trains, will be sold only to servants of First and Second Class Ticket holders travelling by these Trains.

For fares and other particulars see the notice exhibited at stations, or apply to the Station Master, Victoria Terminus.

J. D. FORBES,
for General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 28th of September, 1900.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 39, Apollo Street, Fort, on Thursday, the 4th proximo at 3, P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1900.

II.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

III.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 6th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 24th September, 1900.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 5h. 45m. High water, 7-23m., 7-32s. Low water, 0-23m., 1-57a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Khatau Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.
Sunderdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, Ballot for an Improvement Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Gymkhana Rugby Tournament.

POLO.—A Game of polo will be played on the Maidan to-day, at 5 p.m.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A GHARRY.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Babaji Sabaji, a coolie, aged about forty years. On the 22nd September last, deceased left his house at Dhobi Talao, telling his brother that he was going out in search of work. About an hour after Babaji was seen going along Apollo Street, in front of the dock gate. He was walking in the middle of the road, when seeing a tram-car coming towards him from the opposite direction, he got out of its way, but in doing so he came in front of a victoria. The deceased shouted out to the driver of the victoria to stop, but being too close he was unable to pull up in time. The deceased was knocked down by the splash-board and one of the wheels passed over his right leg. He was removed by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on Tuesday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A GIRL.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Grant's Buildings, by Mr. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Anna Jackina, a girl, aged nine years. The deceased resided with her mother in the Grant's Buildings. The mother of the deceased stated that, on Monday afternoon, she sent the child to get some milk. The child returned about half-an-hour after and informed her mother that she had been run over by a bullock-cart and injured in the stomach. The mother took the child to the Cama Hospital, where the lady-doctor told her to take the deceased to the J. J. Hospital. The girl was conveyed home back, where she died on Tuesday. It appears from the evidence of the bullock cart-driver that he was, on the day in question, driving along Thomas Street, Colaba, when he saw the girl coming towards him. She was looking at some kites and he shouted out to her. One of the bullocks shied and before she could get out of the way, she was knocked down, and one of the wheels passed over her. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

THE DUSSERA FESTIVAL.

YESTERDAY the banks, law-courts, and private offices were closed on account of the Dussera holiday of the Hindus, which is also called Durga Puja or Durgotsava, and is supposed to be connected with the autumnal equinox. On this day, in commemoration of the victory of Devi, the wife of Shiva, over the buffalo-headed demon Mahishasur, her image, after having been worshipped for nine days, is thrown into the water. During the nine days preceding the festival, Wagheri women, dressed in their best clothes, parade the native streets of the native city, calling out for orders, to be accompanied by money payments, to sing the songs of the "Nortas." They form a ring and dance and sing in chorus round a basket, placed in the middle of the street or square which is supposed to contain an image of Shiva, decorated with flowers and besmeared with coloured powders. Their dance is a grotesque one, the language of the songs being a peculiar dialect of the Wagheris, which attracts crowds of people who enjoy the spectacle. The preceding nine nights are also characterized by similar singing in chorus, in which people of the artisan class among Gujerati-Hindus participate, and dance and sing in their streets till late hours. It is also customary among Gujeirati-Hindu women to keep up a dance and sing religious songs and "garbas" in connection with the festival. It was on the Dussera Day that Rama marched against Rawan, the demon-king of Ceylon on which account the ancient Marathas seemed to have selected it as a proper period for commencing their plundering excursions. In large towns of the North-West Provinces, people are in the habit of making representation of Rama and Rawan and to set them up on a mimic fort. During the preceding nine days, they are said to represent monkeys and to fight on Rama's side, and at last they blow the whole up with powder. In Benares a boy is dressed as Rama, and he goes forth and attacks and kills Rawan, the holiday being observed in the city with much general interest. The Rajputs also observe the festival and go through the form of worshipping their horses and their guns. The Hindus and other natives as well decorate their horses with flowers on this day owing to the legend that Parth, one of the five Pandavas, who was pre-eminently skilled in the art of chariot-fighting, and had a peculiar fondness for horses, washed his favourite milk-white horses on this day, put garlands of flowers round their necks, and patted them with his own hands in taken of fondness and affection for the animals. Another ceremony connected with the festival is that of killing a young male buffalo at sunset. The privilege of killing it is accorded to the patel or chief person of the village; and in some places, even the Rajah strikes the first blow. The custom of killing a buffalo arose, it is believed, from the goddess Devi having killed the demon Mahishasur on the tenth day of the month of Ashvin. The sacrifice was accompanied with the sprinkling of the buffalo's blood on the sowars' horses, and on their guns and accoutrements. Early in the morning of the festival in recent times, the Hindus, having bathed, perform the worship of their household goods, or those who consider themselves to belong to the military race worship the implements of war, and ask protection for them throughout the year under the impression that, to the propitiousness of the sword, they owe every material prosperity. At noon they take their meals with their relatives, and in the afternoon go to the temples in procession with their friends, relatives, and children dressed in holiday attire. Moombadevi and Bhuleshwar are the principal streets in Bombay thronged by Hindus of all classes, each bearing in his hands flowers and a branch of the Apta or Palas tree (Buteafrondosa) which is regarded as symbolically representing gold, and is held highly sacred and indispensable in a proper commemoration of the festival. On their way homeward, they visit their friends and relatives, present them with leaves of the imaginary gold, receive them in return, and conclude the ceremony with an embrace. At night illuminations are made.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay 4th October.

1. There will be a route march on Saturday next 6th inst. The B V A will fall in at 8-15 p.m. at Grant Road Station. Dress—Drill Order with arms, putties and field service caps to be worn.

With reference to the above order the attention of Nos 1 of Subdivisions especially and of all members of the Corps is called to the notices which are posted at the Corps Club and Nesbit Road Head quarters.

2. There will be Morris Tube Practice at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on 7th instant from 8-45 a.m.

3. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members as follows:—No 1 Company daily between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. and after evening drills. No. 2 Company all day to-day (Thursday).

4. There will be 40 pr R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head quarters at 8-45 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

5. A pair-horse brake will leave the Corps Club for Nesbit Road Head quarters to-day at 8-15 p.m. returning to the Fort at 10-30 p.m.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

REVENUE COLLECTION IN GUZARAT

ALLEGED IMPROPER PRACTICES.

THE following is a further extract from the charges brought against Revenue Officers by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Parekh:—

The same witness speaks of Dayal Khushal, Rama Khushal and Jadhav Khushal, of his village, having sold away all their lands and their house to Soni Ichharam Morar, of Olpad, and are now holding the properties merely as tenants of the purchaser. The witness also speaks about the sales by Bai Ratan, widow of Punjia Uka and Bai Devi widow of Pema Parsotam, of their lands to the said Ichharam for meeting the demands of the Government revenue. For meeting the Government demand, Makan and Lalia Bhana, of Kadrama, borrowed monies from Kalyan Naron of Olpad, and mortgaged to him 15 bighas of their land and have passed to him a registered document. Kunnaria Kala, of Kadrama, borrowed from the same Saukar money to pay to the Government demand by mortgaging to him his house (statement of Kalia Visram, No. 35.) In the case of Dula Praga, the Talati took the Saukar with him to the house of the defaulting occupant and attached his property and mortgaged it then and there to the Saukar and obtained from him the amount of the Government assessment.

To avoid the pressure, it appears that some people were obliged to sell the fodder required for their cattle, and even the grain required for the maintenance of their families.

SALES OF PLOUGH CATTLE.

The evidence also discloses instances where the payment of the Government demand has forced people to part with their plough cattle (statements of Rasul Sedu, No. 12, and of Ukadji Nasarvanji, No. 24). One Nanka Bhana was forced to obtain a temporary loan from Kalia Visram and paid off Kalia Visram by selling his bullock (statement of Kalia Visram, No. 35). The Collector's report shews that he had a large outturn, but the evidence shews that it has been considerably over estimated.

MAMLATDAR'S INDIFFERENCE AT SALES OF PLOUGH CATTLE.

I was somewhat surprised at the indifference with which the Mamlatdar of Olpad speaks of the continuous sales of plough-cattle at Kareli and Koodsad. There was no abundance of plough cattle in Olpad. The evidence which I submit shews that there has been considerable cattle Mortality in that Taluka as well as in neighbouring Talukas of Hansot and Anklesar. Olpad could not have any cattle to spare. Government have always liberally responded to the Collectors' requisitions for *takavi* money, and cultivators are always very unwilling to part with their cattle. If after this, people are found about the approach or in the commencement of the cultivating season, to sell their plough cattle, it may reasonably be inferred that either there is no proper distribution of the "takavi" money, or that a large part of the *takavi* money is not really applied to the purchase of fodder, but comes back to the Government Treasury in the form of collections. A cultivator in selling out fodder is generally careful to see that he retains enough for the requirements of his cattle. It is under extreme pressure that he would encroach on the stock necessary for the needs of his cattle. I think that in that Taluka, a large quantity of fodder which might have been applied for maintaining cattle had gone out of the cultivators' hands for enabling them to pay their Government dues.

ATTACHMENTS OF PALLA ORNAMENTS OF WIVES, DAUGHTERS, &C.

Another measure to which objection has been taken by "Gujerati" is that of attaching the ornaments of wives, daughters and other female members of the agriculturist's family or of putting such pressure on him as to compel him to raise money by selling or pledging such ornaments. All classes of people in Gujerat are obliged to make suitable presents to ladies married into their families. In cases of poor people these ornaments are of small value; rich people may give ornaments of large value. These presents are the special property of the ladies to whom they are given. Their husbands, fathers and other males of their families have no right over them. It is considered improper and blameworthy for a husband to make use of his wife's" palla even in times of difficulty; but the use of the palla of a daughter, niece daughter-in-law or other junior female members of a family is considered very dishonourable, sacrilegious and highly improper. Numbers of people would suffer any amount of loss or distress rather than touch such ornaments; and yet there are instances where people have found themselves forced to sell or pledge ornaments of their junior female relations (statement of Morar Jesang No. 31). There is also evidence of the ornaments of the wives and daughters of cultivators having been attached for their debts to Government. The Mamlatdar of Broach called Khatedar Narotam Kuber of Jadesar who pays an annual assessment to the extent of 238 rupees to the village Chowra. He had paid Rs. 126 on account of the first instalment, and owed only Rs. 112 on account of the second. He gave the Mamlatdar to understand that he had no means for payment, but the Mamlatdar did not listen, and he sent a Karkun, and the village Talati and Patel to levy attachment at his house. They got Narotam's wife and daughter to remove the ornaments that they had on their persons, they were attached, and taken to the Mamlatdar. These ornaments were placed by the Mamlatdar in charge of Hirabhai Chhitabhai, the Police Patel, with directions to return them to Narotam if he paid his dues within two days. Narotam paid his dues within the time and they were then returned.

Narotam had to borrow monies for the purpose of making this payment (statement of Narotam No 45). "Gujerati" appears to have been a little incorrectly informed in stating that the Mamlatdar went to his place and compelled his wife to deliver over to him the ornaments she was wearing, but his account of the transaction is not incorrect in any other way.

HARSH MEASURES OFTEN DIRECTED AGAINST POOREST RAYATS.

These harsh measures have often been directed against the poorest of the rayats. The fact that in adopting harsh measures the poverty of the defaulters and their inability to pay the Governmen dues is never taken into consideration is illustrated by what has taken place at the village of Bhadol. Makan Lala and 11 others (No. 29) give specifically the names of 10 persons who were removed from their houses, the doors of which were sealed against their entrance. About 15 or 20 days after, the Patel, and Talati of Bhadol submitted to Mr. Jiwanji Limjibhai, of Ilav, a list of Bhadol inhabitants who were in helpless condition and required to be helped with food from the private charities that he was managing (statement of Jiwanji Limji, No. 47). In this list will be found names of 8 persons, namely Ganga, Bhikha Mitha, Naran Jivan, Bnaoi, daughter of Bhagu, Asha, Mania Pema, Narson Dipa, Ratna Visram and Dhulia Punjia, who had been removed from their houses as above. The evidence discloses other instances also of persons against whom harsh measures were used and who were obliged to go to the relief works or had to be given gratuitous doles for their maintenance.

PAYING GOVERNMENT DUES OUT OFF TAKAVI ADVANCES.

Another improper method of obtaining recovery of Government demands, mentioned by "Gujerati" is of making advances for subsistence or fodder or seeds to cultivators, and of recovering the whole or portions of the Government dues out of these advances. Rasul Sedu of Sahool was given Rs. 150 for takavi, out of this Rs. 55 were deducted on account of his Government dues and he actually got Rs. 95; Ranchhod Makan of Saool was given Rs. 100 out of which Rs. 25 were deducted for Government dues and he received only Rs. 75. Amir Rahim and Jinat of the same village were given takavi, out of which Government dues were deducted (statement of Rasul Sedu, No. 12). Then at Kathodra, Bhana Koya of that village was given Rs. 50 as takavi, out of this 30 rupees were deducted for Government dues, and Rs. 20 only were paid to him. Lala Koya, Kalla Dana, Kesu Asar and Lakhman Ratan of the same village were given takavi advances for fodder, out of which portions were deducted for Government dues (sttement of Bhana Koya No. 15). At Kadrama Mulji Hira, Lala Pitambar, Kunvaria Kala and Gopal Rupa each received Rs. 35 for takavi, out of which Rs. 23, 25, 18 and 10 were, respectively deducted, on account of Government dues (statement of Kalia Visram, No. 35). At Piraman, Anklesar Taluka, Khaja, widow of Dauji Museji, was given Rs. 50 for fodder takavi, out of which Rs. 24 were deducted for the arrears of the Revenue demand and Rs. 19 on account of an instalment for the repayment of takavi that she had received in 1898, and only Rs. 7 remained in her hands out of the advance (Statement of Bai Khaja No. 41). Bai Fatma of the same village was given Rs. 50 as fodder takavi; out of this was deducted Rs. 19 as an instalment of takavi repayment and Rs. 5 on account of the Government demand for 1899-1900, and only Rs. 26 remained in her hands. The Hansot Mahalkari in para. 5 of his 1st report says, that no cases of this kind has occurred in his Mahal, as for sometime, in the Mahal no advances used to be made to defaulters, and that after advances commenced to be made to defaulters, most of them had not paid a pie in their khata. Saool and Kathodra are in Hansot, and if the monies that are stated to have been deducted have not gone in to the Government Treasury, it would be necessary to enquire whether third parties have not dishonestly appropriated them. In para. 7 of his second report he gives an explanation which is inconsistent with the first. The explanation is that the rayats had monies to pay the Government dues, but they contumaciously withheld payment till takavi was received. I request that Government will be pleased to send for a return of persons who have obtained takavi advances, giving the amounts they have received as takavi, and paid on account of Govenment dues and in repayment of takavi, and the dates of these transactions. Such a return will enable Government to see to what extent the explanation of the Hansot Mahalkari can be reasonably accepted. The Olpad Mamlatdar says that there has been one instance of assessment having been paid out of takavi in his Taluka, but this was done for the purpose of creating an instance for "Gujerati" I understand the Mamlatdar to mean by this that some ill-designed person got a rayat to pay the Government assessment out of takavi, with the object of bringing discredit on Government officials. But in Kadrama alone the evidence discloses 4 cases of this kind. When Government officers were making strenuous efforts to recover their dues, when the rayats bewed such an amount of unwillingness to pay, and when money difficulties were very great, I think Government will regard the explanation of the Olpad Mamlatdar that the recipients of the takavi paid the Government dues not from pressure but with the object of making a case against Government officers at the instance of an Ilav Parsi, as most extraordinary.

PAYING GOVERNMENT DUES OUT OF GRANTS FROM CHARITY FUNDS.

Another objectionable practice to which "Gujerati" has referred in his letters is that of making deductions of Government dues out of monies of the charitable funds that are distributed through Government officials. Fulji Lakhio, Government Vartania of Kapodra, was given Rs. 7 out of the charitable fund; the whole of this amount was credited in this Khata of Government Revenue and he received nothing in cash. Similarly deductions for Government dues were made out of payments made to Vartania Jivanio Sonio, Vartania Fulji Javar, and Dheds Nathia Khushal, Mulio Bhulio and Naulo Dulio, and Khedut Kania Behechar of the same village (statement of Fulji Lakhio, No. 36). In the same way deductions on account of Government dues were made from payments out of charitable funds made to Bhangia Hirio Koyalo, and Bhangian Dahi, widow of Govindia Hiria and Vartania Jethio Bajio of Kosamdi. On the day that the above deductions were made, payments out of charitable funds were made to divers persons belonging to the villages of Bhadi, Sanjali, Bakrol and Jitali and from a majority of these payments, deductions were made eon account of Government assessment (statement of Fulio Lakhio No. 36). It appears that subsequently, the Mamlatdar called before him, Fulji Lakhio and Bhangio Hirio and asked them to make statements to the effect that they had paid the Government assessment out of the proceeds of hides, but they declined to make any statements of that kind; the Mamlatdar then asked them to put their signature to certain writings which were prepared for the purpose, but which were never eead out to the signatories. With reference to this matter, the Mamlatdar appears to have reported that the allegations about the payment of the Government dues out of the charitable money is false, but that the people made the payment the next day out of other sources. It will be for His Excellency in Council to consider, whether an explanation to the effect, that many recipients of charity, belonging to differ rent villages, who were till then among defaulsers, simultaneously acquired from independent sources, monios to pay Government dues on the day following the charity payments, should be accepted. If he Mamlatdar's explanation is not accepted, his Excellency in Council will have to consider whether the Mamlatdar in making his report was not aware that its contents were untrue, and whether he did not attempt to get his own statements supported by statements of other parties, which he must have also known to be untrue.

CASE OF BAI MANI OF OBHA.

Among individual cases mentioned, in the letters of "Gujerati" is that of Bai Mani, wife of Parsotam Dulabh of Obha. In her case the complaint is that property in her house was attached, she and her son were removed from her house, it was secured by an iron bar against entrance, ornaments were taken from her person, she was made to change her clothes in the presence of the officers to enable them to see that she had kept nothing cancealed in her clothes or on her person; and her lands were forfeited. So far as the attachment, the removal of ornaments, ejectment and the closing of her house with iron bar and the forfeiture of her lands are concerned, there appears to be no denial of the allegations; there is a denial by the Mahalkari of the allegation about the change of clothes and he rests his denial on the following grounds, namely, (1) that she had made no complaint, she is alleged to have admitted that the complaint made in her name was not made by her; and (2) that her husband has stated that she had not mentioned to him anything about the search of her person and making her change her sari and that Jivanji had threatened her that she would be prosecuted if she changed her statement. Now with reference to (1), I have to ask his Excellency in Council to consider whether it is probable under the circumstances that the petition was not hers. There is no denial of the fact that though she made no payment and the Government dues remained owing against her, the articles that were attached from her house were returned to her some months after. Now if she had denied her petition, one fails to understand why the articles were returned to her after having been detained for some months. These articles could not have been returned except on some representation of the injured party. Again it appears from the statement of Lala Bhikha No. 3, the Police Patel of Panjroli, that he had been asked to persuade Mani to withdraw her petition. Again the Mahalkari has improperperly suppressed from his report the fact that he had on the 25th of July last, sent for her and asked her to say that she had made no complaint, but she flatly refused to say so (statements of Mani No. 1 and Dahya Rama No. 6); again Dula Keshav was asked to persuade her to put her mark to some statement prepared for her signature by the Mahalkari, but this she declined to do (statement of Dula Keshav, witness No. 4). The statement of Mani's husband on which the Mahalkari relies, in which Jivanji is alleged to have told her that he had arranged to have kept the question of her petition open, also shows that she had made the petition. The reasonable inference from these facts is, not that she did not make the petition or that she ever disowned it, but that some officers thinking that after the return of the articles, the woman was not likely to raise any question about her ill-treatment, incorrectly reported that the petition was anonymous, with the object of avoiding enquiry. The evidence on the question of her ill-treatment is of Mani herself and of Dahya Rama the Police and Revenue Patel of Obha. As regards her husbands statement, it appears from his statement made before me (No. 2), that he had never stated to the Mahalkari that his wife had never told him about her ill-treatment or that Jivanji had threatened her that she would be prosecuted if she changed her statement. He states that he was given to understand that he had to sign a paper to the effect that he did not want to cultivate his land this man clearly states that he had been told by his wife about her ill-treatment, and as already stated he was aware that his wife had sent a petition. Under the circumstances his Excellency has to consider whether it is more probable that Mani's husband really made the statement sent by the Mahalkari or whether his signature is taken on some statment which was not read out or the meaning of which was not explained to him. I submit that upon the evidence there cannot be any reasonable doubt as the fact of Mani's ill-treatment; and the grounds urged by the Mahalkari for discrediting her case are not acceptable.

Mani's husband Pursotam admittedly was maintained from the gratuitous doles of Government. With a view to discredit his statement it is insinuated that he is a dependent on Mr. Jivanji of Hav; but there is no foundation for such an assertion. It is alleged that he is a tenant of Adarji, but Adarji's connection with the land he cultivated has ceased since 1898 statement of Adarji No. 8. This Pursotam now declines to take back the Government land that he cultivated. This must be on account of what his wife had to suffer for the non-payment of the Government dues. The statement that he has other lands appears to me to be without foundation.

(To be concluded.)

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	1	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	7	1	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	5	0	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	1	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	22
Total	29	14	141
Total plague deaths to date	79,796	63,119	
Same date last year	21	16	113
Cholera	6	4	

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

LIQUOR IN THE PUNJAB.

THE modern excise policy of gradually disassociating the Government from the manufacture of liquor in the Punjab has been carried still further during the past year. In the old days, as will be remembered, there used to be a Government distillery at the head quarters of every district, with a branch distillery in every outlying "tahsil." Fourteen years ago, the Government was led to adopt the policy of concentrating the manufacture of spirits at a few centres, in the hope of bringing into play improved methods and appliances; and that was the beginning of the present policy of doing away with Government distilleries altogether. At first the obvious difficulty of large geographical distances caused some trouble, but owing to the extension of railways there are now very few districts into which spirits cannot be imported cheaply. The hope that improved appliances would be introduced at central distilleries proved fallacious; hence was evolved the idea of falling back on private enterprise. Within the last few years several private distilleries have been licensed, and as local sources of supply have thus been made secure, the official distilleries at Hoshiarpur, Peshawar, Amritsar, Umbala, Gurdaspur, Mooltan and Dera Ghazi Khan have one by one been closed. During the current year the official distilleries at Delhi Karnal, Jullundur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, and Rawalpindi have followed suit. Thus only five official distilleries now remain in the whole province and of these only two, those at Lahore and Ferozepore, supply a demand beyond the limits of their own districts; the two frontier distilleries at Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu and the hill distillery at Kangra being purely local concerns. On the other hand, six large private distilleries have come into existence, which last year turned out 116,000 gallons, compared with 142,000 gallons produced by the official distilleries. The Financial Commissioner, in his annual report, expresses the opinion that the policy of substituting private distilleries for Government distilleries has now been carried as far as is safe for the present. The two large Government distilleries at Lahore and Ferozepore must be maintained, he thinks, to prevent the possibility of private distillers combining to raise prices. In this conclusion the Lieutenant-Governor agrees.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 3RD OF OCTOBER.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·881	S	0	94·1	64·9	77	...	19·16	+2·30
Sirsa	29·777	SE	..	95·8	67·1	87	...	8·83	−3·58
Delhi	29·809	NW	3	86·7	69·1	51	...	29·59	+3·37
Agra	29·818	NW	4	92·0	[illegible]	60	...	19·22	−7·73
Cawnpore	29·812	WNW	1	89·3	69·6	68	...	29·54	+0·85
Allahabad	29·798	WSW	2	88·1	67·8	67	...	28·40	−7·09
Jhansi	29·839	W	2	[illegible]	71·1	61	..	35·37	−1·74
Jacobabad	29·772	Calm	..	104·2	67·1	[illegible]	...	3·50	+0·77
Karachi	29·893	W	10	90·4	79·7	75	...	[illegible]	−4·39
Jeypore	29·886	NW	2	94·2	62·1	47	...	21·08	−5·37
Ajmere	29·844	SW	3	89·9	60·7	58	...	23·47	+3·78
Deesa	29·885	E	3	93·6	66·6	54	...	28·56	+2·93
Ahmedabad	29·876	ESE	1	[illegible]	71·6	48	...	15·44	−21·00
Bhuj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamnagar	29·852	WSW	7	95·1	[illegible]	57	..	21·91	−0·56
Rajkot	29·896	W	14	94·4	67·8	82	..	39·50	+12·05
Bhownagar Para	29·868	W	3	94·1	68·3	55	...	31·01	+9·71
Veraval	29·865	NNW	5	92·1	69·3	81	–	34·53	+15·55
Neemuch	29·891	NW	6	90·0	62·1	51	...	37·61	+7·37
Indore	29·881	Calm	2	87·8	61·6	68	...	33·98	+1·97
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·812	S	2	84·1	62·3	85	...	51·92	−3·32
Hoshangabad	29·832	SE	2	86·7	[illegible]	80	...	45·16	−7·24
Khandwa	29·852	Calm	4	90·2	63·6	72	...	37·85	[illegible]
Raipur	29·821	Calm	2	86·3	67·7	65	...	50·15	+3·19
Nagpur	29·853	Calm	2	88·8	65·6	68	...	48·88	+4·66
Amraoti	29·874	NE	6	88·7	65·8	51	...	30·14	−1·52
Akola	29·880	SWS	3	90·0	59·9	77	...	40·61	+9·00
Surat	29·875	S	3	94·7	68·5	60	...	34·09	−10·68
Malegaon	[illegible]	WNW	5	[illegible]	60·4	59	...	[illegible]	−8·06
Bombay	29·879	NE	8	88·4	76·0	81	...	69·14	−1·19
Poona	29·905	SW	6	89·5	65·9	82	...	25·04	+4·13
Ahmednagar	29·923	N	7	86·9	58·5	46	...	18·97	+0·35
Aurangabad	29·887	N	8	86·3	60·2	51	...	21·36	...
Sholapur	29·882	N	8	91·2	63·1	50	..	15·97	−9·60
Ratnagiri	29·858	Calm	3	86·9	67·9	89	..	96·97	−8·35
Belgaum	29·850	N	6	85·3	65·8	[illegible]	0·79	58·63	+20·84
Goa	29·857	NNW	8	[illegible]	78·0	91	..	[illegible]	+10·26
Karwar	29·862	ENE		84·7	77·0	89	...	135·12	+19·88
Mangalore	29·817	NNE	2	86·8	[illegible]	82	...	139·33	+36·35
Calicut	29·814	Calm	4	87·7	75·5	88	...	97·39	[illegible]
Cochin	29·831	NNE	L	91·5	73·6	87	0·50	64·21	−9·08
Bangalore	29·845	W	5	82·3	65·8	90	0·17	19·63	−0·05
Secunderabad	29·836	NNE	4	86·1	66·6	74	..	23·18	−3·04
Masulipatam	29·753	NNW	3	90·0	78·1	74	..	22·03	−2·52
Bellary	29·844	NW	4	90·2	72·7	59	...	10·60	−0·58
Cuddapah	29·816	W	G	93·3	73·8	75	...	14·41	−6·21
Madras	29·771	W	4	92·0	76·0	75	..	11·62	−4·30
Coimbatore	29·828	SW	0	90·4	70·6	81	1·06	8·59	+3·37
Trichinopoly	29·789	WSW	8	[illegible]	74·8	80	0·06	13·31	+1·44
Negapatam	29·798	W	6	91·2	75·4	78	...	14·64	+3·31
Colombo	29·821	WNW	8	89·0	79·5	85	...	25·93	+3·05
Aden	29·884	NE	11	88·3	75·9	75	...	0·00	−0·43

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·00 (73·79); G. T. H.=0·00 (74·32); St. G. H.=0·00 (73·27); C. P.=0·00 (69·14).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Lahore Jacobabad and Masulipatam, the pressure changes have been small. The distribution is still somewhat irregular and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

The night temperature is from 4° to 11° cooler than usual in the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, Kathiawar, and at Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Secunderabad and 5° hotter in Lower Sind. The maximum was 4° to 6° in excess at Veraval, Surat and Cochin. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes continue to be irregular and the skies are partially cloudy in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Coimbatore (1·06 about half an inch at Cochin, about a quarter of an inch at Belgaum, and Bengalore, and very light showers at Trichinopoly.

Two small areas of abnormally low pressure are shown by the abnormal chart, the first of which lies on and off the Coromandel Coast and the other at and about Calicut and Cochin. Both there are at present unimportant and local scattered rain only is probable in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd October,

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches	29·835
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	82·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·805
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·1
General Directions of wind*	N, NNW, NW, NNW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	192
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·00
year	69·12
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of the 1st Oct.	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—OCT. 2.

10 p.m.	80·8

WEDNESDAY—OCT. 3.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	83·0
2 p.m.	86·0
4 p.m.	86·3

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

MR. SCHALK BURGER.

MR SLHALK BURGER, who is reported to be the Acting President of the Transvaal, vice Mr. Kruger fled. He was born in Lydenburg, the scene of the present mittary operations, in the year in which the Sand River Convention was signed. Thus his lifetime has been synchronous with the officially recognised existence—with the interlude of the annexation period—of the South African Republic Schalk Burger has since he came to years of discretion played a leading part in all the affairs of the district in which he was born. He fought through the "War of Independence" as field cornet; but though he has held a high command thoughout the present war, he has not been able to make any great use of the experience gained during his first campaign.

As a matter of fact, he is a politician rather than a soldier, and has represented Lydenburg in the First Volksraad since 1885. He is a man of undoubted ability and of great ambition, fairly well educated and endowed with great powers of thought and an infinite capacity for keeping his own counsel with regard to to the objects which he has in view. His evolution from farmer to polician has been flow but sure, and it is quite within the bounds of possibility that in a regenerated Transvaal, when it is safe to admit the present burghers to a share in political life, he will prove himself to be a progressive statesman, knowing, as he does, the character of his countrymen, and having thoroughly grasped the needs of the whilom Uitlander—an animal as extinct now in the Transvaal as in the dodo. The chief defect in his character is his untrustworthiness. There are in this respect a couple of bloots in his career, which, for a Boer, has been marvellously boncurable. After the Presidential election of 1893, owing to a dispute over the voting returns, there was danger of a civil war between the supporters of Mr. Kruger and of General Jeubert. A Volksraad Commission was appointed to investigate the matter, with Mr. Schalk Burger as chairman Three of the committeemen favoured each candidate, and the chairman although he had been throughout the inquiry a confessed adurent of General Joubert, and one of those who had voted in his favour, found his nerve fail at the critical moment, and voted in favour of Mr. Kruger. Unfortunately, this same weakness has been apparent in much of his political life. In 1895, when chairman of the First Volksraad, to which position he had been elected by the Progressive vote, he supported the cause of the Uitlanders on every point with the exception of the extension to them of the franchise. When his friend and colleague, Lukas Meyer, proposed to submit a draft measure on this question for the consideration of the burghers, he stated that he raw no harm in the propobed lew, but nevertheless voted against it. Further, with regard to the Travaal Industrial Commission, of which he was chairman, he took a leading part in determining the character of its report, which was, in effect, a sweeping condemnation of the attitude of the Government towards the mining industry, yet he never supported any attempt that was made to put its recommendations into force. At the last Presidential election he opposed Mr. Kruger, and as it was known that he was the candidate of she Uitlanders he was badly beaten. But a sop was thrown to Cerberus in the shape of a seat on the Executive Council, and since obtaining that he has supported his former rival, whom now, in the eyes of the Boers at least, he has succeeded.

BRITISH COAL WINS!

AMERICAN GAS VARIETY TRIED AND FOUND WANTING.

MR. LIVESEY'S trial cargo of American coal for gas making has not given good results, and the South Metropolitan Gas Companp will be forced to buy 500,000 tons of gas coal in the home market.

As a consequence everybody who has gas coal to sell expects a rising market, in spite of the fact that gas coal is already 250 per cent. dearer than it was three years ago.

To hear what new tactics the managing director of the second largest gas works in England would adopt to checkmate the members of the London-Cardiff coal ring, who are waiting on the doorstep for his 500,000-ton order, an "Express" representative called at the company' headquarters.

Mr. Livesey was away, but information was forthcoming of a startling charecter.

The details volunteered may be briefly summarised as follows:—

American coal for gas-making is a failure; its yielding powers are a long way behind Newcastle coal, and the experiments made by the South Metropolitan bear this out.

This is a fair statement; and Mr. Livesey is not afraid of the result of his trial being made known to rhe members of the coal ring.

Nor does the question of the supply of coal cause Mr. Livesey any anxiety. Officers of coal are constantly coming in from friendly firms and large contractors; and while such a supply as available there is no possible chance of the coal ring forcing Mr. Livesey's hand to a contract for a six month supply.

It is true that between now and next March half million tons will be required by the South Metropolitan Gas Company to manufacture gas; but nothing in the way of famine has threatened the directors.

Here are the actual figures showing the advance in prices paid for coal by the company during the past three years:—

In 1867-08—coal 6s. 6d. a ton; price charged for gas, 2s. 3d. per 1,000 cubic feet.
In 1898-96—6s. 9d.; gas 2s. 3d.
In 1869-1900—coal 8s.; gas 2 . 1d.

In the first half of 1900 coal went up to 16s. a ton and directors were obliged to charge the consumers 2s. 8d. per 1,000.

MR. KIPLING ON THE SETTLEMENT

APPRECIATION OF SIR A. MILNER.

AT a meeting at Martley Mr. Alfred Baldwin, M. P. for Worcestershire, read the following extract from a letter from Mr. Rudyard Kipling, written on September 4:—"It is in the talk of the South African resettlement that the more slim of the Cape Dutch will try to filch back what they may have lost during the war. The Free Staters and Transvaalers who have been under the harrow are far less likely to delay and cripple reform than their loyal friends in the old Colony, who have had all the profits of the game so far and none of the risk. They will do their utmost to convince people that the recall of Sir Alfred Milner is one of the ways to conciliate the Dutch. Milner has been through the past few years with them. He has watched their unutterable shiftiness, their astounding conceptions of loyalty, their simple notions of honour, and their more simple views of progress. It is just possible that by now they argue he may know them, and they would vastly prefer a High Commissioner who did not know them quite so well. One can try on things with even the best of new men that one would not dream of attempting with an old hand, and in the present state of Cape politics the temptation is obvious. Moreover, Milner is respected by those who hate him most, inasmuch as he is not playing to either gallery, and can neither be stamped into severity nor coaxed into weakness. When the first flush of talk is over he is very likely to make the resettlement of South Africa a sane and orderly success. Theoretically, of course, this matter, as one affecting the Empire, should stand outside politics; but the trouble is that Milner is an administrator, and therefore detestable to a certain type of politician. I do hope you will be able to make the people your way realise that this silent, capable man, worrying out his path alone down south in the face of all conceivable discouragements, is not a steward to be got rid of on the threats or the wire-pulling of a rebel commando."

THE SULTAN AND THE BRITISH FLEET.

CONSTANTINOPLE advices state that in connection with the celebration of the Sultan's Jubilee the following letter was addressed to the admirals and commanding officers of the British Fleet by Husni Pasha by order of His Majesty:—"I have the honour to convey the most gracious pleasure of my august Sovereign for the kind participation which has just taken place in this harbour by Her Majesty's magnificent Mediterranean Fleet in honour of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Sultan. I am also honoured to mention the extreme pleasure of His Imperial Majesty for the special appointment of your Commander-in-Chief, Sir J. Fisher, as Extraordinary Envoy on the part of the Queen of the United Kingdom to congratulate for the said occasion. In addition to I declare that I am specially sent by the Sultan to convey his gracious greetings to Lord Charles Beresford, Rear-Admiral, second in command, and all the commanding officers and the men of the fleet"

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
BEWARE OF COLONIAL IMITATIONS.
INSIST ON BUYING "CONDY'S FLUID."
The following name and address should be at foot of label:—
CONDY & MITCHELL, 65, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE, the PRIVATE SECRETARY, and the A.-D.-C. in waiting, which cannot be delivered at GANESH KHIND, by 8-30 a.m., on 11th October, should be addressed to SATARA up to 2-30 p.m., on 12th idem, and thereafter to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR, until further notice.

C. H. HILL,
Private Secretary to His Excellency
the Governor.

Ganeshkhind, 1st October, 1900.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CABLE
FROM
CHUBB'S AUSTRALIAN
COMPANY LIMITED.
SYDNEY,
Dated, December 7th, 1899
GREAT FIRE
at
WYALONG CHUBB'S SAFE
preserved its contents.
CHUBB'S SAFES, BOXES
AND LOCKS.
APPLY TO
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.,
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses, Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra,

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

VITAL POWER.

MANY THOUSANDS of men suffer from enervating weaknesses, and cannot find a cure for them. I say to such sufferers; write to me; and I will show you a recently discovered means (simple and certain) by which you can be relieved of your sufferings. It will only cost you a penny for postage, and it will cure all the undermentioned diseases, as well as those peculiar ailments which invariably accompany NERVOUS DISORDERS of all kinds If you suffer from Exhausted Vitality, Loss of Energy Weakness, Despondency, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin, Dimness of Sight, Melancholy, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Kidney, or Liver Complaints, or any disease of the Urinary Organs, do not fail to send a stamped addressed envelope to :—GEORGE WRIGHT, Esq., Colne House, Rembrandt Road Lee, London, S.E. (Name this paper).

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE,
85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET,
CALCUTTA.
OFFERING 2,000
FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.
MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.
JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3, Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 3.

BANKS closed and offices more or less so on account of to-day being a public holiday for the "Dusserah" festival.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£98 11-16 plus 1-4.
3 per cent Rentes	£100 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 "
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63 13-16 —1-16
Bar Silver in London	29 3-8 plus 1-16
Do New York	63 5-8 unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris	25 13 "
Do. New York	4·85 1-8 "
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent.	
Do Short London Bills, 3 7-8 per cent.—1-8 p. c.	
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 1-8 per cent. unch'gd'	

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £700,000.

ARRIVAL.—Gulf of Martaban.

SEEDS.—Rapeseed, Brown, business done, April-May, Amsterdam, 42-3 firm.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Imports 4,000 bales. Spot 6 1-2—unchanged. Egyptian, fair Brown, 7 9-16—unchanged. Arrivals closed steady.

Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	July-Aug.
5·61	5·43	5·31	5·25	5·23
unch'gd.	2·64	unch'gd.	unch'gd.	plus 1·64

In New York—

	bales.	Yesterday. bales.
Receipts at the Ports	57,000	53,000
Do. do. last year	47,000	.....
Exports to Great Britain	1,000	9,000
Continent	3,000	25,000
Mid.-Uplands	10 7-8 =	unchgd.
Futures	9·80 =	—15
Do.	9·80 =	—13

Summary of Daily Arrivals of produce into Bombay on Monday and Tuesday :—

Cotton	320	bales.
Wheat	22,993	cwts
Linseed	484	"
Rapeseed	3,803	"
Gingellyseed	871	"
Poppyseed	575	"
Groundnuts	1,198	"
Castorseed	5,057	"
Rice	93,813	"
Myrabollams	26	"

Result of weekly Tenders for Council Bills. Minimum rate for Bills accepted 1s. 3 15-16d.

No application for T. T. Tenders at minimum for Bills received under 5 per cent. Total tenders Rs. 400 to Rs. 425 lakhs. Amount of Council Bills to be tendered for next week increased by Rs. 5 lakhs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Vauxhall, 2,345 tons, Captain S R Chandler, will sail to-day, for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Rev Fonseca, Commander R W W Gordon, Sub-Lieut C R Campbell, Captain Roome, 3 Native gentlemen, and 10 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Canara, 1,215 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar via Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut Prichard, Mr Davidson, Mrs Narayen Hari Judges and 3 children, Mrs F Ailwood and infant, Mrs William Watson and 2 children, Mis Bai Rodhabai and son and 200 deck.

THE s s Foreland, 2,832 tons, Captain J McCutcheon arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 20 h September, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co. During the voyage she experienced in the Bay of Bengal from 23rd to 25th September moderate southerly gale, with high sea, and heavy rain squalls. From 25th to 28th moderate S S West winds and rough sea, then light variable winds and calm weather and hazy over the land.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain T Ahrens, sailed yesterday, for Zanzibar via Lamoo and Mombassa, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr G Carroll and two children Mr and Mrs Esmail Soomar, Mr B Vexler, Mr G Greski. Mrs Adela Percher, Mrs Bate Rawinsky and child, Mrs Fannie Lorkatsky, Mr J Smith, Mrs Faege. Mr Khanjibhoy Ramjee, Mr and Mrs R K Dubash, Mrs Navazbai Ardeshir Mistry, Mr Haji Esoof Cassum, Mr Lukhmidas Kursondas, Mr T de Silva and 180 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCTOBER 3.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy			Wet Basin		Torpedo Catcher
Pomone		Symons	Dry Dock		Royal Navy
Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Canning		Pifford			R I Marine
Investigator		Heming	Wet Basin		R I M S
Nancowry		Mills	Do.		R I M S
Chyebassa	1638	Forbes			M M & Co
El Guise	139	Nacoda			W & A G & Co
Pekin	2522	Hayward			P & O Co
Nadir	2041	Morgan			Asiatic S N Co
Pachumba	544	Skinner			M M & Co
Yanariva	2155	Smith			M M & Co
Khandalla	1318	Rickford			M M & Co
Ballaarat		Denny			Transport
Foreland	2832	McCutcheon			M M & Co
Sunda	4674	Andrews			Transport
Clive		Baugh			R I M

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	Clan Lamont	2285	Elliott	Antwerp	22-10	F M & Co
B	Oriental	3085	Jephson	Aden	13 10	P & O S N Co
C	Vauxhall	2315	Chandler	Rangoon	4 10	M M & Co
E	Bancoora	2198	Dougherty	Zanzibar	9 10	M M & Co
G	Safari	842	Ahrens	Zanzibar	3 10	F Hayer
H	Akbar	1441	Baldovin	Calcutta	6 10	H C Joosub
M	Zaida	2883		Repairing		M M & Co
O	Afghan	1439	Tenlon	Zanzibar	6 10	H C Joosub
P	Zamania	2393	Lee	England		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
Indravati	513	Adam	Gulf	14 10	Shepd & Co
Sabermati	524	Fakeer	Mangalore	8 10	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
8	Cy of Edinburgh	2050	Slater	China	6 10	F F & Co
10	Wiston Hall	2139	Williams	Karachi	6 10	K N & Co
12	Parramatta	4885	Symons	London	6 10	P & O Co
16	Simla	1039	Bamber	P Gulf	11 10	M M & Co
	Kola	497	Robertson	Karachi	6 10	M M & Co

P. & O. DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
Coromandel	2887	Viberts	China		P & O Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
3	Foreland s	McCutcheon	Calcutta, Sept 20
	Sunda s	Andrews	Hongkong, Sept 17
	R I M S Clive	Baugh	Taku, Sept 5

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Dido s	Pickering	Rangoon
	Naseri s	Davison	Persian Gulf
	Canara s	Stebbing	Zanzibar, &c
	Safari s	Ahrens	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Pachumba, Rickford, for Persian Gulf.
" Vauxhall, Chandler, for Rangoon.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 1s September 1900, on 51·36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,600	4,000	...	7,600
Or per mile of Railway	66	74	...	140
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	33,079	44,683	...	77,762
Total for 9 weeks	36,679	48,683	..	85,362
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,672	7,570	...	11,242
Per mile of Ry. do.	68	139	...	207
Total to corresponding date do.	32,618	31,322	..	63,940

Decrease for the week Rs.	3,612
Increase to date "	21,422

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 15th September, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate, Dec.
Miles Open	1,130	1,130	—	—	—	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	38,141	49,351	...	11,210	33,458	...
Goods	91,168	72,125	19,041	...	3,69,350	...
Other earnings	4,375	6,174	..	1.709	...	14,785
Total for week	1,33,682	1,27,650	6.032	...	...	...
Aggregate	16,52,928	12,59,871	...	...	3,93,057	...

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM Extras, of Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MCGUIRE—September 22, at Church-side, Nagpur, C P, the wife of J D McGuire, C P Police, of a daughter.

MITCHELL—September 23, at Vivian Lodge, Kilpauk, the wife of J M Mitchell, of a daughter.

SMITHER—September 14, at Balasore, the wife of Maurice Smither, I C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MACKAY—FRASER—September 26, at the Convent Chapel, Mussoorie, by the Rev Father Julius, Alexander Mackay Inspector of Works, N-W B Railway, to Amelina Margaret, daughter of the late Lieutenant S Fraser, Retired M W.

DEATHS.

BUCK—September 30, at North Bank, Simla, suddenly, Gwendoline Mary, infant daughter of Mr and Mrs E J Buck.

MORAN—September 22, at Naini Tal, Herbert Charles (Bertie), the only surviving son of John and Kate Moran, aged 14 years and 8 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1900.

YESTERDAY'S Election returns give the Conservatives a lead of a hundred and twenty-four, a majority which will take a deal of work to reduce, although the Liberals have won seven seats to the Conservatives six in those constituencies which have changed colour since last Election. The Conservatives count gains at Galway City, Stockton, Middlesboro' and Leicester. In Galway Mr. Pinkerton, the Ulster Protestant Liberal, has had to make way for a Conservative though he won the last election by a hundred and ninety votes. At Stockton Mr. Samuel, a local grocer and ex-mayor, has been ousted by Mr. Ropner, a naturalised German gentleman, who began life in a very humble way and is now one of the most wealthy of north-county shipowners. Only a couple of years ago Mr. Ropner, who is Colonel of the local volunteers, presented a spacious public park to the borough which has now elected him to represent it in Parliament. At the neighbouring borough of Middlesboro' Colonel Sadler unseats Mr. J. H. Wilson, the Secretary of the Amalgamated Sailors and Firemen's Union, who in 1895 defeated him by over two thousand votes. At Leicester Mr. W. R. Hazell, who sat with Mr. Broadhurst, has had to make way for Mr. Rolleston, whom he defeated at last General Election by ninety-nine. At Gloucester Mr. Rea, Liberal, has superseded Mr. Monk, Unionist, though at last Election there was a Conservative majority of 473. At Grantham, Mr. Priestly has wiped away a majority of 340 which Mr. Lopes secured over Mr. Waddy. For Northampton Mr. Labouchere's future colleague will henceforward be Mr. Shipman, a Liberal, instead of Mr. Drucker, Conservative. This can scarcely be called a gain, for Northampton has ever been a Liberal stronghold, but the party was disorganised by the appearance of Socialist and Independent Labour candidates, who split up the votes, a Conservative would never have slipped in. At Swansea Sir J. T. D. Llewellyn makes room for Mr. Newnes' thus losing the Conservative majority of four hundred it enjoyed in 1895. From the representation of Hastings, Mr. Shadwell, who also won by four hundred, disappears in favour of Mr. Thomas, the Liberal candidate, while in Wolverhampton, South, Mr. Norman displaces Mr. J. L. Gibbons, a Conservative majority of a hundred being thus swept away. Among those we must welcome back are Mr Balfour by a majority of 2,454 as compared with 776 at last Election, Sir Mathew White-Ridley, Mr. Lloyd-Wharton Q. C., Sir James Fergusson, Sir Dixon-Hartland, Sir W. Hart Dyke, Mr. Albert Brassey, Mr. Schwann ("Padgett M.P."), Mr. R. Wallace, Q.C., and Sir Albert Rollitt. Mr. Labouchere whose parliamentary extinction was supposed to have been assured, has managed to elude the enemy's vigilance, and Mr. John Burns goes back to represent Battersea. The parties up to last advices stood :—Conservatives 178, Liberals 55, and Nationalists 19.

THE Police and the Magistrates in Bombay work together amicably on the whole, though judging from the Annual Police Report just issued, there are occasions when harmony is maintained at the cost of some degree of self-restraint. The number of street offences dealt with by the police, for instance, is controlled by the way in which magistrates decide on them, as much as by the capabilities of the police taking cognisance of them. Mr. Kennedy, the Police Commissioner, is of opinion that a great deal might be done to check the prevalence of petty offences if more substantial punishments were inflicted. For the latter are generally so light, even for repeated offences, that they make no impression and have no deterrent effect. The Presidency Magistrates strive to make the punishment fit the crime, and Mr. Kennedy has not been able to persuade them that they fail. He wrote to Mr. Sanders-Slater on the subject, but the views of some of the magistrates are not calculated to bring about any diminution in the number of such offences. Wherefore, argues the Commissioner, it may be a question of policy as to whether severity in the matter of punishment should be exercised in petty cases, but then it must also be a question of expediency as to whether the police should waste so much time in prosecuting for these offences when prosecution has so little effect. Then again in regard to the disposal of charges of vagrancy, the police and the magistrates do not see eye to eye. In 1,095 cases in which beggars were prosecuted, most of them were convicted, but the punishment was merely nominal. Hence we have the city flooded with beggars who have long been an insufferable nuisance, a danger to themselves and to the community. Effectual means of suppressing beggars have not yet been discovered. The jails in Bombay are already overfull and it is doubtful whether any sort of sentence would deter the confirmed beggar from plying his calling. But on one point, the Commissioner of Police is certain, which is that the sentences usually inflicted, a small fine or one day's imprisonment, or very often only a "warned and discharged" have no effect upon them whatever. Mr. Sanders-Slater has replied to Mr. Kennedy's observations on this subject, and explained that where professional able-bodied beggars are concerned he has no hesitation in inflicting a sentence of imprisonment, but to him it seems harsh to do so in cases where the halt, maimed and blind are concerned, unless such people had thrust their afflictions—as frequently is the case—upon passers-by. Mr. Slater does not consider that persons who sit quietly by the roadside and beg should be sent to prison. But those who exhibit hideous deformities and follow carriages and foot-passengers, with an insistence which proclaims their ability to do some manual labour, he rightly regards as proper subjects for imprisonment. Mr. Slater adds his testimony to the good feeling and harmony between the magistrates and the police, although in yet another section of the report Mr. Kennedy complains "that some of the magistrates do not pay that attention to the necessity of making an example of criminals who have previous convictions against them, that is expected by Government from magistrates in the mofussil," and records that the High Court has enhanced some of the sentences which he considered to be inadequate.

The Bombay city police altogether had to deal with 34,669 cognizable offences during the past year, surpassing all previous records. Taken as a whole the results as judged by convictions are satisfactory and better than in previous years. Mr. Kennedy's claim that the police force is more efficient than ever it was before will be readily granted. But in the full consciousness that many offenders have escaped justice, he explains that the results would have been even better had he not been short of men. Those who imagine that there has been an extensive shrinkage of population in consequence of famine and pestilence, will read with some astonishment that the city is still expanding. And the time is considered to be not far distant when measures for augmenting the police force will have to be considered. As it is, says Mr. Kennedy, the strength of the police force is inadequate to attend to all the requirements of the city, some of the outlying parts being very imperfectly protected. The large amount of traffic that has to be controlled, not to mention the ever-increasing miscellaneous duties that fall on the police, will, it is held, make it quite impossible for the present force to cope with their duties when any considerable addition to the number of inhabitants is brought about by the measures that are being inaugurated for the improvement of the city. So far as it goes however the city police force is an excellent and useful body of men and the circumstance that thirty-three per cent. of them were punished in the year does not alter that fact. Departmental punishments rose owing to stricter supervision and not because the conduct of the force had materially deteriorated. Indeed Mr. Kennedy thinks his men are all the better for their chastening so he will continue metaphorically to use the rod.

The police had a year of exceptionally hard work in the discharge of their ordinary duties but circumstances arose to make it doubly arduous. The city was declared to be "full of bullies and bad characters with several previous convictions and with no homes or ostensible means of subsistence." The police, however, succeeded in driving many well-known budmashes clear away, whilst those who have remained have mended their manners and ceased to trouble the public and the police. But still much remains to be done, for the city attracts men of evil reputation from all parts of India, who are not known to the police at once, and for some time carry on their nefarious practices with comparative safety. Bombay is found by the Commissioner to be a haven of refuge for the criminal classes and foreigners. Mhar and Mhang dacoits from the Deccan are known to be present. Kathiawaris and Wagris, Pardesis and Pathans add to their number. Some of them are known house-breakers and thieves. But as they cannot locate themselves together in any large number it is impossible for them to carry on the practices they show a preference for to any extent, and they have to be fairly honest in order to live. The Pardesis succeeded in committing a number of burglaries and thefts and three dacoities were reported during the year. One of these was not a dacoity at all, but a case of cheating, in which the complainant was hustled by a gang of confederates after he had parted with his money in order to enable the accused to decamp. This ruse is one which is often played in Bombay with success. The other two dacoities were *bona-fide* ones, and committed by old hands from the Deccan, Satara and the Wai Mangs. To add further to the labours of the police the city was several times the recipient of unwelcome visitors. Hundreds of would-be pilgrims to Mecca arrived and close on a thousand returned from the Hedjas. If it were not that Government continued to bear the cost of conveying these people to their homes Bombay would indeed be a harbour of refuge—of refuse too—for of 843 who arrived only 31 proceeded to their homes entirely at their own expense. Four thousand famine-stricken persons from Kathiawar and a host of Transvaal refugees arrived, so that the police had their hands very full, particularly as all their heaviest work was in the cold weather which in ordinary times is their busiest season. They got through it very creditably and Mr. Kennedy is to be congratulated on being able at last to report that the "Golden Gang" has ceased from troubling and the budmash is at rest.

MR. WILFRID SCAWEN BLUNT has an interesting article in the "Nineteenth Century" on how to breed horses for war. He agrees with Sir Walter Gilbey that in modern warfare small horses of from 14 hands to 14·2 are the best for a variety of reasons. Among the number of lessons which South Africa has taught us it has shown that apart from artillery and transport, a pony of 14·2 if properly bred will do all the work of a horse of 16 hands and on equal rations, when those are scanty, will last twice as long. The big English horse, besides being unaccustomed to rough diet has not been bred to hardship; and for the work of a campaign a harder class of animal is required. Mr. W. S. Blunt favours a scheme of state-directed breeding to supply the horses needed for our wars. Government studs should, he contends, be organised in the Colonies and in India. In the Colonies land of suitable quality is plentiful and cheap and in regard to this country Mr. Blunt declares that once the will-o'-the-wisp of a 15-2 cavalry horse is abandoned there is no reason why military studs in India should fail. For the foundation stock he, along with Sir Walter Gilbey, recommends mares of a hardy out-door breed. In the Colonies the old country stock would afford a good selection if the least "improved" were chosen. Mr. Blunt has personally great faith in the South American breeds of Spanish origin, which appear to have been the chief foundation stock of Australia. The best native stallions should also be chosen, but in India and wherever the native breeds have become impoverished and weakened "there is only one stallion worthy of the task—the Arab: and the Arab should be chosen." He has all the qualities that are requisite for the modern war horse, and has not been pampered by too careful treatment. "He is the offspring of a barren land, bred for generations to endurance of heat and cold, starvation, thirst and nakedness on shelterless plains. His feet and legs have inherited hardness. He is less liable to disease than any other known breed and more adaptable than any other to violent changes of climate." And he has been bred for centuries for precisely such qualities as are now proved to be the necessity of warfare. Mr. Blunt also recommends in-breeding. The system under which the animals are to be bred should be, in any temperate climate, entirely or almost entirely an open air one. As to the management of the Government studs stringent regulations should be enforced to effect continuity of stud policy and prevent it from degenerating into a mere Government-sided plan of breeding racing and polo ponies. In England the branch of military horse-breeding to be carried on should be the rearing of artillery and transport animals. These, Mr. Blunt believes, would be best bred from a foundation-stock of pure cart mares, preferably Suffolk or Percheron, which are both old and hardy breeds, mated with Arab sires. Besides the practical question of selecting the animal best fitted for the conditions of war, there is the question of the hardships inflicted on horses constitutionally unfitted for the work. Thousands of English horses perished in South Africa under conditions where the hardy pony used to out-door life would certainly have lived on.

THE French Government have announced that their general tariff, which includes duties nearly double than those now levied on coffee, tea, pepper, cardamums and chocolate will be imposed against Indian produce with effect from the 1st January next unless special concessions are made in respect of French products imported into India in which case the existing tariff will continue. The matter is under consideration of the Government of India with a view, if possible, to prevent the threatened increase. Should the new duties be enforced Indian coffee imported into France will become liable to a duty of three hundred francs per hundred kilogrammes in place of the present duty of one hundred and fifty-six francs; similarly the duty on Indian tea, pepper and cardamums would be raised from two hundred and eighty francs to four hundred francs per hundred kilogrammes. The matter is specially serious in the case of coffee as Brazil has made a reciprocal arrangements with France, under which the duty on Brazilian coffee is reduced to one hundred and thirty-six francs per hundred kilogrammes against three hundred francs to be charged from next January on Indian coffee. Such reciprocal arrangement in the case of India would be obviously impossible.

WE regret to learn that Captain Powell, 23rd Pioneers, died at Mian-Mir from cholera on Sunday night.

THE Railway Conference held its last meeting in Simla on Monday and the members are now returning to their various offices in the plains.

THE Hon. Mr. Fraser, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, proceeds this week on famine inspection in Wardha and the interior of the Chanda District.

COLONEL MC BRIDE DAVIES, I. M. S., resumes his appointment of P. M. O. Punjab Frontier Force, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Duke, I. S. M., who has been acting for him, reverting to Residency Surgeon, Kashmir.

SUNDAY'S vital statistics for Calcutta gave a total mortality of 113. There were five cases of plague recorded, while the same number of deaths was attributed to that cause.

MR. E. C. TROTTER, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, to that of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

THE Government has sanctioned 20 per cent. increase of salary to all assistant surgeons, who, owing to the paucity of hospital assistants, are required to take temporary sub-medical charge of cantonment hospitals.

THE cholera returns for the 29th ultimo were :—Abbottabad, No. 9 Native Mountain Battery, one death; Mian-Mir, 11th Field Battery, one; 17th Bengal Lancers, three cases and two deaths; 40th Pathans, one case and one death.

IT is notified that the amalgamation of the Ordnance Offices of the Punjab and Bengal Commands will take effect from the 1st of next November, from which date the combined office under the title of "Ordnance Office Northern Circle" will be established at Rawalpindi. The office at Naini Tal will be closed on the 20th instant.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AYLMER, V. C., vacates his appointment of A. A.-G., in the Madras Command, to-day instant. Lieutenant-Colonel Woolcombe is transferred to that Command, but will continue to officiate as A. A.-G., for Musketry at Army Headquarters, Major Reid, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Commanding Naini Tal Depot, being appointed to act as A. A.-G., in the Madras Command.

MRS. BARRY PAIN, wife of the novelist, has been the victim of a daring daylight robbery. Mr. Pain lives at Hogarth House, Bushey, within a stone's throw of the London-road, and about 200 yards from a police-station. During his absence with Mrs. Pain two well-dressed men called at the house, and on Mrs. Pain returning a couple of hours afterwards she found that a jewel-case had been broken open and a quantity of valuable jewellery stolen. The robbery appears to have been the work of expert thieves, as none of the servants is aware af their entry into the house.

THE following General Order has been issued :—The present rapid flow of promotion in the British service having caused a larger number of officers to apply for permission to attend garrison classes than can be accommodated at the centres of garrison instruction, the Commander-in-Chief in India directs that, with the object of enabling a certain number of officers to present themselves next year for examination in subjects (c) (d) and (8) direct, who would otherwise be compelled to go through a regular course of garrison instruction, two short courses of practical garrison instruction, each lasting for 21 working days, shall be held under the orders of the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding, by each Staff Officer for Instruction during the ensuing cold weather. In order to facilitate the examination of the officers who go through the short courses of instruction, the examinations commencing on the 28th March and 11th May, 1901, which are ordinarily confined to Madras and Bombay, and to the Punjab and Bengal, respectively, will be open to officers in all parts of India.

The Jubbulpore Reformatory is To be separated at once from the Jail Department, and is to be placed under the supervision and control of the Education Department. This is in accordance with the proposals of the Government of India for the better management of reformatories, which have the approval of the Secretary of State. The Government of India have sanctioned a scheme under Which the Superintendent of the Jubbulpore Reformatory School will be an Extra-Assistant Commissioner, who will hold charge in addtion to his other duties, receiving an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem and free quarters. The Assistant Superintendent will be an officer of the Education Departmtent. The first Superintendent will be Mr. P. M. Greany, E. A. C., Jubbulpore

THE Cholera returns for the Central Province or the first half of September are of a very satisfactory character. There is decrease in every one of the sixteen affected districts, and in no district except Nagpur do the deaths exceed one hundred. The total figures for the province are 1,471 cases with 846 deaths. In the last fortnight of August the deaths reported were 2,993. These favourable results are attributed to the drier character o the whether generally, the clearing of the sources of water supply by the rain as well as by special measures adopted by local officer, the abatement of the plague of flies, which has in many places been exceptionally great, and the decrease in the large numbers of people congregated for purposes of relief.

A TELEGRAM has been received saying that the Bishop of St. John's Kaffraria (Dr. Key), has met with a serious accident. The mules were inspanned at Enkodusweni, and they balted, upset the cart threw out the Bishop, and a large piece of stick penetrated three inches into the right eyeball. Two doctors were in attendance, and they hope that the eyesight may be saved.

SINCE the assassination of King Humbert upward of 2,000 persons have been arrested as Anarchists in Italy. Many persons have been punished for speaking in excuse of Bresci's deed. In Ancona, a town of 35,000 inhabitants, says the "Daily Mail," sentences of imprisonment aggregating 144 years and fines to the total amount of 163,000fr have been inflicted upon the these sympathisers with the assassin.

MAJOR Maunsell, the British Vice-Consul at Van, telgraphs that eight Kurds, the leaders, of the recent attacks on him, have been arrested, and are now being taken to Van. The pursuit of the Kurds by Turkish troops was continued as far as Amadia, but has now ceased. Several Kurds were killed. The promptitude with which the Turkish Government has given satisfaction to Sir Nicholas O'Conor is regarded as gratifying.—

A great many people are still going to Scotland, and among the most recent arrivals are Lord Waterford, who has gone to Berwick, Lord Stratheden, and Lord Zetland, now on his way from Newcastle to Inverness, where also Lord James of Hereford has gone. Lady Northesk is at Arbroath, and General Sir Peter Lumsden has returned to Buckcomb, his place in Banffshire.

THE War Office has decided to increase from 50 to 100 the number of non-commissioned officers of volunteers who will be permitted to attend the special training course which commences at the Hythe School of Musketry on the 26th instant.

A YOUNG Frenchman named Cauchois recently left Dover in a very small canoe in an attempt to cross the Channel. He paddled all day and right through the night, and reached Calais in safety the next morning. He had a most enthusiastic reception on landing.

A STRANGE experience has befallen a Miss Sellers of Accrington, who went out recently to New York by the Umbria to be married. She was seriously distressed to find that, having no parents in America, the Emigration Commissioners would not let her land. The obstacle was overcome by bringing the bridegroom on board, where the ceremony was performed.

NOT for a considerable period, says the Central News, have so many ship-building orders been placed with Port Glasgow builders as during the pass few days. Upwards of twelve large cargo steamers, with a gross carrying capacity of sixty thousand tons, have been distributed among four firms of Port Glasgow builders, and it is expected that additional orders will follow soon.

IN the report of the principal chemist of the Government Laboratory on the work of the laboratory during the past year, it is stated that some 226 samples of tea, representing 3,322 packages, were found to contain exhausted leaves or to be mixed with sand of other substances, and were therefore refused admission for home consumption. Tea which cannot be admitted for use as a beverage is mixed, in bond, with assafoetida and lime, and used for the manufacture of caffeine.

IT has been privately explained to the French Government, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily News," that if the Emperor of Russia does not visit Paris this year it is because the pressur of Chinese affairs is too great to enable him to take a holiday. He has even had to give up the idea of visiting Denmark, which he regards as a second motherland, or Hesse-Darmstadt, the birthland of the Empress, to which she is so deeply attached. All he can do to enjoy some change of air and scene is to pay short visit to Poland, a country he must not neglect, and to take the Empress and her children to the Crimea.

THE Emperor William and his eldest son will (says "Truth") pay a strictly private visit to the Queen at Balmoral before the end of October, unless Her Majesty goes to Germany, in which case they will all meet at Friedrichshof. The Emperor and the Crown Prince will cross the North Sea in the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern from Kiel to Aberdeen, and, after spending a few days at Balmoral, they will return to Germany by the same route. The Queen will personally invest the German Crown Prince with the ribbon and insignia of the Garter next month, either at Balmoral or at Friedrichshof.

BEES, if a provincial paper may be believed, are capable of being put to other uses than that of gathering honey from every shining flower. A West Country farmer is training them as letter carriers A bee is taken away from home, a letter printed in microphotography is gummed to his little back, and he is thrown into the air. Home the goes like a carrier pigeon, and the advantage he would have over his big brother in time of war is obvious. It is very unlikely that he would be seen; and, if seen, it would tax the skill even of the finest Boer marksman to bring him down. This is an idea worthy of the attention of the War Office. Apiculture may yet be included in the soldier's training.

A GERMAN firm of publishers a little while ago hit upon a novel and ingenious method of advertising, which has been attended by the happiest results. They caused to be inserted in most of the newspapers a notice to the effect that a certain, nobleman of wealth and high position, desiring a wife, wanted one who resembled the heroine in the novel named. Thereupon every marriageable woman who saw the notice bought the book to see what the heroine was like, and the work had an immense sale. But it is said that the publishers had to engage the services of several additional clerks to deal with the deluge of feminine correspondence from the numberless ladies who claimed to be the "image" of the heroine.

THE Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, which left New York an hour and a half after the North German Lloyd's Company's Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, arrived off the Eddystone after a passage of five days seven hours 38 minutes, an average speed of 23.36 knots having been maintained. The Deutschland has created a new record for the eastern passage, having beaten her previous best by nearly four hours. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was overtaken at noon on the second day. Allowing for the difference in the starting time, the Hamburg liner wins by about seven hours. Both captains disclaimed any intention of racing; but people on the American side universally looked upon this voyage as a trial for supremacy in fast Atlantic passages.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S REPLY TO CHINA.

HURRIED MOVE OF BRITISH FORCES FROM WEI-HAI-WEI.

THE FRENCH NOTE TO THE POWERS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Replying to the Emperor of China, the Emperor William declares that the only adequate expiation for the deaths of Baron von Ketteler and the Christians is the proper punishment of the responsible parties, and urges his Majesty the Emperor to come to Peking, where Count Waldersee will receive him with fitting honours and give him military protection.

Peace, the Emperor William says, must be accompanied by full atonement.

A despatch from Wei-hai-wei, dated 1st inst., says that the "Terrible" and "Arethusa" with the 3rd Indian Brigade have left at short notice for Taku.

The French Note to the Powers, published by the "Morning Post," is confirmed and agrees as to the necessity of obtaining satisfaction for the murder of Baron Ketteler and the attack on the Legations.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD ROBERTS' MOVEMENTS.

CAPTURE OF A CONVOY.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Lord Roberts has telegraphed to the Lord Mayor expressing his regret that he will not be at Home in time to attend the Guildhall banquet.

News has been received that a convoy of Natal Volunteers has been captured on the Natal frontier.

The town of Erasmus has obtained an armistice for the purpose of driving their cattle north of Pietersburg.

It is estimated that the Boers have 50,000 cattle along the Olifants River.

GENERAL BADEN-POWELL AND MATHERAN.

On Tuesday morning Major Collie received from Africa a letter from General Baden-Powell in answer to the telegram despatched by the "European and Native residents in Matheran" on the relief of Mafeking last May. The letter reads as follows :—

Rustenburg, Transvaal, July, 1900.

Dear Sirs,—It is with a feeling of the greatest pleasure that I have received the resolution which you have so kindly forwarded and in the name of the Mafeking garrison I beg to offer you our cordial thanks for the same.

It is naturally a source of satisfaction to us to feel that our efforts to do our duty was successful in the end, but any trials and privations which we may have undergone during the siege are amply compensated for by the knowledge, as expressed in your flattering telegram, that our efforts have been as fully appreciated by our fellow-countrymen at Home, India, and the Colonies.—I beg to remain, yours faithfully,

BADEN-POWEL,
Major-General.

NEW STAFF APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Colonel Duff has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General in India and leaves Capetown on the 17th inst.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

At the closing meeting of the Railway Conference proposals from Messrs. Thomas, Cook and Sons were considered, whereby this firm would be enabled to issue tickets for circular tours in India over one thousand miles long without restriction at ten per cent. reduction, half of which to go to the passenger. It was resolved to ask Messrs. Cook to draw a detailed list of the tours for further consideration. A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. Brereton, president, and to Captain McElhinny, R. E., secretary of the Conference. In closing the proceedings Mr. Brereton thanked Mr. Izat, Colonel Wilson, and Mr. Lightfoot, chairman of committee, for the business-like help they had given. He thought the Conference had reason to be pleased with the satisfactory settlement of the question of voting powers to be allotted to the various railways, more especially if it leads ultimately to the Conference regulations being made binding on all railways. He added : "One of the most important changes you have recommended is that the Conference be held yearly and reconstituted with your own president and secretary. If after reference to your board this proposal is agreed to it will take some time before the new arrangement can be brought into force. Meanwhile it will be carried on, as hitherto, by the Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

MARESILLS, Oct. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer s. s. Goorkha left here homewards day before yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats firm.
Good Bhownugger 4 24-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 13-16
Bar Silver	29 3-8

The sum of about £300,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT SUNDA.

The hired transport Sunda, Captain S. G. D. Andrews, arrived in harbour (yesterday) from Hongkong, which port she left on the 17th September, with Dr. Young as a passenger. The Sunda sailed for China from Calcutta, with the 16th Bengal Lancers. During the voyage she experienced fine weather. The Sunda has been retained to convey home the invalids and time-expired men. She will probably sail on or about the 25th instant.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

According to the latest returns one hundred and seventy-eight Ministerialists, thirty-five Liberals and nineteen Nationalists have been elected.

Sir Matthew White-Ridley, Home Secretary, Mr. J.E. Redmond, Mr. W. Redmond and Mr. Labouchere have been elected.

Mr. A. J. Balfour has been elected by a majority of 2,454 votes.

The Ministerial Party has gained six seats, including Galway City, Stockton, Middlesboro, and Leicester.

The Liberals have gained seven seats, including Gloucester, Grantham, Northampton, Swansea Town, Hastings, and Wolverhampton South.

The members for the following places have been re-elected unopposed :—

Whitby, Uxbridge, Woodstock, Dorset (West), Ripon, Chorley, Blackpool, Cirencester, Macclesfield, Barkston, Lewes, Dartford, Honiton, Totnes, Kingston-in-Surrey, Glasgow University, St. Albans, New Forest, Ince, Brentford, Isle of Thanet, Eifion, Ludlow, Derbyshire (West), Howdenshire, Carmarthenshire (West), Hitchin, Newbury, Monmouth (South), Kendal and Knutsford.

The following candidates have been elected unopposed :—

Clive, Unionist, for Ross; Mather, Liberal, for Rossendale; Welby, Conservative, for Newark; Tuke, Conservative, for Edinburgh University, and C. Balfour, Conservative, for Hornsey.

Nationalists have been returned for the following constituencies :—

East and Mid Cork, Tipperary (East), Kilkenny City, Galway (East), West Meath, South Tullamore, Limerick (East), Sligo (South), Meath (South).

The following candidates have been elected after contest :—

Priestly, Liberal, for Grantham; Groves, Conservative, for Salford (South); Peel, Unionist, for Manchester (South); Ropner, Conservative, for Stockton; Rea, Liberal, for Gloucester; Newnes, Liberal, for Swansea Town; Norman, Liberal, for Wolverhampton (South); Labouchere and Shipman, Liberals, for Northampton; Horner, Unionist, for Lambeth (North); Legge, Conservative, for St. George's Hanover Square; Thomas, Liberal, for Hastings; Sadler, Conservative, for Middlesboro; Broadhurst, Liberal, and Rolleston, Conservative, for Leicester.

The members for the following places have been re-elected after contests :—

Boston, Manchester East, South-West, North-East and North, Salford North and West, Whitehaven, Bedford, Stoke, Blackburn, Bradford East, Scarborough, Lincoln, Perth, Battersea, Aberdeen North and South, Bradford Central and West, Kenington, Paddington North, Dewsbury, Deptford, Coventry, Islington West, South, East and North, Penrhyn, Chelsea, Paisley, Nottingham East, West, and South, and Clapham.

The Conservative papers claim that the results of the Elections so far show that Little Englandism is almost extinguished as a Parliamentary force.

There is a great increase in the Unionist majorities in London, Manchester and Salford and nearly all great centres.

Yesterday's results are as follows :—

ABERDEEN (North), Mr D V Pirie (L).
1895—W A Hunter (L) 4,156
J L Mahon (Lab) 608
On resignation of Mr Hunter (polling May 1st 1896)—
Captain Pirie (L) 2,909
Tom Mann (Lab) 2,479

ABERDEEN (South), Rt Hon J Bryce.
1895—J Bryce (L) 3,985
Dr Stewart (U) 3,121

BERKSHIRE (Newbury), Mr W G Mount (C).
1895—Mount (C) 4,895
Sir J Swinburne (L) 3,770

BOSTON, Mr W Garfitt (C).
1895—Garfitt (C) 1,633
Sir W J Ingram (L) 1,237

BEDFORD, Mr C G Pymm (C).
1895—Pymm (C) 1,976
S Whitbread (L) 1,810

BLACKBURN, Sir W H Hornby and Sir W. Coddington (C).
1895—Hornby (C) 9,553
Coddington (C) 9,150
Ritzema (L) 6,840

BRADFORD, (East), Captain Greville (C).
H. Byron Reed (C) 5,843
W. S. Caine (L) 5,139
On decease of Mr. Byron Reed (polling Nov. 11th 1896).
Capt. Greville (C) 4,921
A. Billson (L) 4,526
J. Keir Hardie (I L) 1,953

BATTERSEA, Mr John Burns (L).
1895—Burns (Lab) 5,019
C R Smith (C) 4,766

BRADFORD, (West), Mr E Flower (C)
1895—E Flower (C) 3,936
J C Horsfall (L) 3,481
B Tillett (Lab) 2,364

CHESHIRE (Macclesfield), Mr. W. Bromley-Davenport (C); unopposed in 1895.

CARMARTHENSHIRE (West), Mr J L Morgan (L)
1895—Morgan 4,143
W J Buckley (C) 3,103

CHESHIRE (Knutsford), Hon, A de Tatton-Egerton (C); unopposed in 1895.

COVENTRY, Mr C J Murray (C).
1895—Murray (C) 4,974
Ballantine (L) 4,624

CHELSEA, Mr C A Whitmore (C).
1895—Whitmore (C) 5,524
O Beatty (L) 3,304

CLAPHAM, Mr P M Thornton (C).
1895—Thornton (C) 5,925
J Kempster (L) 3,904

CARNARVON (Eifion), Mr J Bryn Roberts (L); unopposed in 1895.

DORSET, (West), Col Williams (C); unopposed in 1895.

DEVON (Honiton), Mr J H Kennaway (C); unopposed in 1895.

DEVON (Totnes), Mr. F B Mildmay (C).
1895—Mildmay (C) 4,630
A Sparke (L) 2,264

DERBYSHIRE (West), Mr V C Cavendish (C); unopposed in 1895.

DENSBURY, Mr Mark Oldroyd (L).
1895—Oldroyd (L) 5,379
H Cautley 3,875
E R Hartley (Lab) 1,080

DEPTFORD, Mr Aylmer Morton (C).
1895—C J Darling (C) 5,654
T Macnamara (L) 4,425
On Mr Darling being appointed a Judge of the High Court (polling Nov. 15th, 1897)—
A H A Morton (C) 5,317
J W Benn (L) 4,993

GALWAY CITY, (C). Conservative gain.
1895—J. Pinkerton 595
E Leamy (P) 405
M Morris (C) 395

GLOUCESTER CITY, Mr Rea (L). Liberal gain.
1895—C J Mark (C) 3,234
S Wells (L) 2,791

GRANTHAM, Mr Priestly (L) Liberal gain.
1895—H T B Lopes (C) 1,507
S D Waddy, G C (L) 1,167

GLOUCESTER (Cirencester), Hon. A. B. Bathurst (C).
1895—Bathurst (C) 4,509
H L W Lawson 4,294

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY, Right Hon. J A Campbell (C); unopposed in 1895.

HASTINGS, Mr Thomas (L). Liberal gain.
1895—W L Shadwell (C) 3,235
C Ince (L) 2,863

HERTSFORDSHIRE (St Albans), Mr V Gibbs (C); unopposed in 1895.

HANTS (New Forest), Mr D Scott Montagu (C); unopposed in 1895.

HERTS (Hitchin), Mr G B Hudson (C); unopposed in 1895.

ISLINGTON (West), Mr T Lough (L).
1895—Lough (L) 3,494
G Barham (C) 3,031

ISLINGTON (South), Sir A K Rollit (C).
1895—Rollit (C) 3,563
Dr Hart (L) 2,342

ISLINGTON (East), Mr B L Cohen (C).
1895—Cohen (C) 4,383
McK. Wood (L) 3,159

ISLINGTON (North), Mr G C T Bartley (C).
1895—Bartley (C) 4,626
Napier (L) 3,317

KENT (Dartford), Sir W. Hart-Dyke (C).
1895—Hart-Dyke (C) 5,699
P. Nicholls (L) .... 4,557.

KENT (Isle of Thanet), Rt Hon J Lowther (C); unopposed in 1895.

LEICESTER, Mr H Broadhurst (L) and Mr Rolleston (C) Conservative gain.
1895—H Broadhurst (L) 9,792
W Hazell (L) 7,753
Rolleston (C) 7,654
J Burgess (Lab) 4,009

LANCASHIRE (Chorley), Lord Balcaries (C); unopposed in 1895.

LANCASHIRE (Blackpool), Sir Mathew White-Ridley (C); unopposed in 1895.

LANCASHIRE (Ince), Col Blundell (C).
1895—Blundell (C) 5,235
S Woods (L) 4,790

LINCOLN, Mr. C. H. Seely (C).
1895—Seely (C) 3,808
Crossfield (L) 3,590

LAMBETH (Kennington), Mr F L Cook (C).
7895—F L Cook (C) 3,764
Mark H Beaufoy (L) 2,769
W Wightman (Ind L) 730

LAMBETH, (North), Mr Horner (C).
1895—Stanley (C) 2,878
C Trevelyan (L) 2,477

LANCASHIRE (Rossendale), Mr J H Maden (L); unopposed and also in 1895.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Col. Sadler (C) Conservative gain.
1895—J H Wilson (L) 6,755
Col. Sadler (C) 4,735

MIDDLESEX (Uxbridge), Mr Dixon Hartland (C), unopposed; unopposed in 1895.

MIDDLESEX (Brentford), Mr J Bigwood (C); unopposed in 1895.

MONMOUTHSHIRE (S), Hon F C Morgan (C)
1895—Morgan (C) 5 815
Cory (L) 5,203

MANCHESTER (East), Rt Hon A J Balfour (C).
1895—Balfour (C) 5,386
J E Munro (L) 4,610

MANCHESTER, (South-West), Mr W J Galloway (C).
1895—Galloway (C) 3,994
J M Astbury (L) 3,493

MANCHESTER, (North-East), Rt Hon Sir J Fergusson (C).
1895—Fergusson 3 961
E Holt (L) 3,720
J Johnson (Lab) 546

MANCHESTER (North), Mr C E Schwann (L).
1895—Schwann (L) 4,327
A H Morton (C) 3,872

MANCHESTER (South), Mr Peel (C).
1895—Rt Hon Marquis of Lorne (C) 4,457
Sir H Roscoe (L) 4,379

MIDDLESEX (Hornsey), Mr C Balfour (C).
1895—Mr H C Stephens (C); unopposed.

NORTHAMPTON, Mr H Labouchere (L) and Mr Shipman (L). Liberal gain.
1895—H Labouchere (L) 4,884
A G Drucker (C) 3 820
E Harford (L) 3,703
J Jacobs (C) 3,394
W Jones (Soc) 1,216
J M Robertson (Ind L) 1,131

NOTTS (East), Mr E Bond (C).
1895—Bond (C) 4 900
Arnold Morley (L) 4,735

NOTTS (West), Mr J H Yoxall (L).
1895—Yoxall (L) 6,088
A G Sparrow (C) 5,575

NEWMARK, Mr. Welby (C).
1895—Hon H H Finch-Hatton (C); unopposed.
On the resignation of the Hon H Finch-Hatton, Viscount Newark (C) was May 11th, 1898, returned unopposed.

OXFORD (Woodstock), Mr G H Morrell (C).
1895—Morrell (C) 4,699
Mr G R Benson (L) 3,740

PERTH, Mr. R. Wallace (L).
1895—Wallace (L) 2,137
W. Whitelaw (C) 1,763

PADDINGTON (North), Mr John Aird (C).
1895—Aird (C) 2,894
G Maberley (L) 1,852

PENRYHN, Mr F J Horniman (L).
1895—Horniman (L) 1,150
W G C Bentinck (L) 1,101

PAISLEY, Sir W Dunn (L).
1895—Dunn (L) 4 404
A Moffat (C) 3,032

BRADFORD (Central), Mr J M L Wanklyn (C).
1895—J L Wanklyn (L U) 4 024
G J Shaw-Lefevre (L) 3,988

STOCKTON, Col. Ropner (C). Conservative gain.
1895—J Samuel (L) 4,786
T Wrightson (C) 4,196

SWANSEA, Mr Newnes (L). Liberal gain.
1895—Sir J T D Llewellyn (C) 3,977
R D Burnie (L) 3,556

SUSSEX (Lewes), Sir H Fletcher (C); unopposed in 1895.

SURREY (Kingston), Mr. T. Skewes-Cox (C).
1895—Skews-Cox (C) 4,745
Burt (L) .... 3,595.

SHROPSHIRE (Ludlow), Mr Jasper More (C); unopposed in 1895.

SALFORD (North), Mr F Platt-Higgins (C).
1895—Higgins (C) 3,787
W H Holland (L) 3,781

SALFORD (West), Mr Lees Knowles.
1895—Knowles (C) 4 354
B Armitage (L) 4,254

STOKE-ON-TRENT, Mr. D. H. Cogbill (C).
1895—Coghill (C) 4,396
Leveson-Gower (L) 4,196

SCARBOROUGH, Mr. J. C. Rickett (L).
1895—Rickett (L) 2,415
Sir G. Sitwell (L) 2,391

SALFORD (South), Mr Groves (C).
1895—Sir H H Howorth (C) 3,384
A Forrest (L) 3,310
H W Hobart (Lab) 813

ST. GEORGE'S Hanover Square, Mr. Legge (C.)
1895—Sir George Goschen unopposed.

Ross and Cromarty, Mr. Clive (L); unopposed.
1895—J G Weir 3,272
Major Jackson 2,409

WOLVERHAMPTON, (South) Mr Norman (L) Liberal gain.
1895—J L Gibbons 4,155
C G R Thorne 4,004

WESTMORELAND (Kendal), Captain J F Bagot (C).
1895—Bagot (C) 2,771
H Stephenson (L) 2,049

WHITEHAVEN, Mr A Helder (C).
1895—Helder (C) 1,380
P Little (L) 1,114

YORKS, N Riding (Whitby), Major E W Becket (C) unopposed; unopposed in 1895.

YORKS, West Riding (Ripon), Mr J L Wharton (C).
1895—Wharton 4,435
R C Phillimore 3,733

YORKS (Barkston), Mr. Albert Brassey (C); unopposed in 1895.

YORKS (East Riding), Howdenshire Capt. Wilson Todd (C); unopposed in 1895.

(Continued on page 6).

THE POONA STEEPLE CHASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 3.

The Steeple Chases were run off under good weather. The attendance was much far better than the first day. The course was laid out nicely and the going was good. Four Chases were held and out of that there were falls in three. In the Wanowrie and Little Go Chase the winners had their own way and in the Grand Annual there were two falls. Scot was rather hurt on the shoulders. The following are the results :—

1st Race.—The Wanowrie Chase.—Distance—About 1 3-4 miles, over the pony course. Rs. 600, of which second pony will receive Rs. 100. For Arabs and C. B. ponies 13-3 and under. Weight.—Handicap.

Mr C H Cautley's g a h Discount 10st 7lb .... Chorister 1

Betting : 2 on Discount ; 3 to 2 against Chorister.

A good start, both taking the jumps together, Near the Wanowrie jump Chorister fell. Discount had the race in his own hand and won as he liked.

2nd Race.—The Ganeshkhind Chase.—Distance—About 2 1-4 miles. Rs. 600 ; out of which the second horse will receive Rs. 100. A Steeple-chase for horses which have never won chase value Rs. 500 Weight—Handicap.

Mr J D's ch aus g Wizard 10st 2lbs .... Alfred 1

Betting : 4 to 5 on Carlton, 3 to 2 against Wizard, 5 to 1 on Milchester.

A good start, the three taking the jumps in level terms. Wizard after the third jump held supreme command and was never caught and won by ten lengths. The same distance between the second and third. Time, 4 mins. and 21 secs.

3rd Race.—The Little Go Chase. Distance—About 1 3-4 miles over the pony course. Rs. 750, out of which the second pony will receive Rs. 100 and the third Rs. 50. A Steeplechase for English and Australasian ponies 13-3 and under ; and Arab and C.B. ponies 14 hands and under. Weight—Handicap.

Mr Ireland's br aus m Merry Maid 9st 4lbs .... Johnson 1

Betting : 2 to 1 on Hurlingham, 1 1-2 to 1 against Merry Maid.

After the first attempt Merry Maid fell, but Johnson pluckily caught and ran the entire course after Hurlingham and finished nearly half a mile. No time taken.

4th Race.—Extra Stakes—Distance—6 furlongs Winner Rs. 150, 2nd Rs. 50, 3rd Rs. 25. For horses which have not won race value Rs. 2000 or over. W. A. & C. Penalties. Winner since 1st April 1898 race value Rs. 400 or over once 4 lbs, twice 7 lbs, oftener 10 lbs. Winner since above date race value Rs. 900 or over 7 lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowance Maidens 5 lbs. Horses not won race value Rs. 50 or over 10 lbs. (not accumulative)

Messrs Murray and Murdoch's b aus g Spark 8st 9lbs .... Greenhalgh 1
H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's ch aus g Hughie 9st 7lbs .... Robinson 2

Betting : Evens on Hughie, 2 to 1 against Stoddarti 7 to 1 Churchlight, 12 to 1 Spark, 10 to 1 Roy, 20 to 1 against the rest.

A grand start. Roy jumped away with Hughie and Spark last. Near the home turn Spark came up with Greenhalgh up, and snatched the race from the favourite. Spark who was a rank outsider, won the race comfortably by 2 1-2 lengths. The win was a big upset to the public. A length between the second and third. Time, 1 min. and 18 1-5 seconds.

5th Race.—The Grand Annual—Distance—About 3 miles. Rs. 1,000 out of which the second horse will receive Rs. 100 and the third Rs. 50. A Steeplechase for Horses. Weight—Handicap.

H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's ch aus g Baron II 11st 13lbs .... Morrison 1
Mr J D's ch aus g Wizard 9st 10lbs .... Alford 2

Betting : Evens on Clown, 3 to 1 against Baron 4 to 1 against the rest.

The lot went in a bunch, all of them taking the jump well, except Clown losing much ground. At the Wanowrie jump Clown, with Scott up, fell and was hurt on the shoulder. On the last but two jump All Gold came down. The race now lay between Wizard and Baron, and the latter was hard held near the last jump. Both cleared the jumps on level terms, but at the home turn Baron, with good riding, came up and snatched the race, winning comfortably by a length. Time, 4 mins. and 15 1-5 secs.

6th Race.—The Little Plate—Distance—5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 150, 2nd Rs. 50, 3rd Rs. 25. For Arab and C. B. ponies 13-3 and under. 13-3 to carry 8st. 10lbs.—W. 1—Penalties. Winner since 1st April 1898, race value Rs. 200 or over. Once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs. Winner since the above date race value Rs. 1000 or over 10lbs in addition to above penalties. Allowance Ponies which have not won race value Rs. 50 or over 7lbs. Landing allowance as per clause A. Ponies measured since 31st March 1899 7lbs.

Mr Hyde and Capt Purvis' g a h Achilles 7st 11st .... Ebrahim 1

Betting : 2 to 1 on Achilles, 3 to 1 against Brigand, 6 to 1 Aristocrat, and long odds against the rest.

Achilles led the whole way and won comfortably by 1 1-4 length. Three-quarter length between second and third. Time, 1 min. and 1-5 secs.

7th Race.—Arab Plate—Distance—6 furlongs Winner Rs. 150, 2nd Rs. 50, 3rd Rs. 25. For Arab horses W. A. Penalties. Winner since 1st April 1898, race value Rs. 200 over once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener. 10lbs. Winner since the above date race value Rs. 1,000 or over 10lbs in addition to above penalties. Allowances : Horses and ponies which have not won race value Rs. 50 or over 7 lbs. Ponies 14 hands and under measured previous to first April 1899, 7 lbs. Ponies 14 hands and under measured on or since that date 1 lbs, Landing allowance as per cause A., G. Rs. 3 lbs.

H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's g a h Witness 8st 5lb .... Robinson 1
Messrs Mathradas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's bl a h President 8st 3lbs .... Greenhalgh 2

Betting : 2 to 5 on President, 4 to 1 against Remainder, 6 to 1 Witness, and long odds against the rest.

President jumped leading the whole way. At the distance Witness challenged him and won by 2 1-2 lengths. One length divided the second and third. Time, 1 min. and 24 secs.

THE RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

WEST YORKS VS. R. A. COLABA.

The West Yorks, whose regiment is stationed at Karachi, met the Royal Artillery on Wednesday evening. The former are new to Bombay, but owing to being drawn against very weak opponents it was difficult to form an idea of the game they really are capable of playing. From the start the forwards monopolised the play, which was very tedious and uninteresting. The Gunners were admirably led by Captain Mayne and for a time they held their opponents fairly evenly, but experience told after the game had been in progress fifteen minutes. Catty and Mason seemed very smart behind the pack, the former particularly so, and Whitehouse on the right wing is a very fast three-quarter, while Wright at back found touch well and always gained ground. Foster, an outside left wing, scored a couple of tries, and Askey and Mason also got over the line, while Whitehouse dropped two splendid goals. For the Gunners Weatherall and Lieutenant Reed were conspicuous in the three-quarter line ; Mold was the better of the halves, and Captain Mayne, Bombardier Kibler, Gunners Sissens and Irons worked very hard in the front rank.

Teams—West Yorks : Back, Wright ; three-quarters, Walsh, Whitehouse, Middleton and Foster ; halves, Lieutenant Catty and Mason ; forwards, Lieutenant Isacke, Fear, Hutchinson, Dry, Smith, Dixon, Askey and Binnington.

R. A. : Back, Gunner Thomas ; three-quarters, Lieutenant Reed, Bombardier Filer, and Gunners Corp and Weatherell ; halves, Bombardiers Mold and Monnaghan ; forwards, Captain Mayne, Bombardiers Kibler, Brett, Rowe, Gunners Allinson, Irons, Ash, and Sissens.

This evening the Gymkhana play the Welsh in the semi-finals and the following will represent the Gymkhana :—Back, N. W. Kemp ; three-quarters, W. Reid, T. Moore, H. P. Hebblethwaite and P. T. Arnot ; halves, J. Scrymgeour and W. J. Tucker ; forwards, P. R. Cadell, W. Ferrier, J. R. Boyes, A. D. Snanks, T. Turner, H. E. Browne, J. E. P. White, and W. J. Thornton.

CATTLE BREEDING IN GUZERAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am desired to ask you to give publicity to the following :—

Owing to the appalling mortality of cattle—more especially among the herds of breeding cattle—in Guzerat, it has seemed necessary to H. E. the Governor to take some measures as promptly as possible, with a view to the preservation of the breed which is so widely celebrated, and whose place no other breed seems able satisfactorily to fill in Gezerat. The plough cattle which have been preserved, together with the best of those which have been imported, may perhaps suffice for agricultural purposes for the next two or three years, more especially since it is probable that only the better class of bullocks have survived. Unless, however, the breeding on a systematic plan of Guzerat cattle is immediately encouraged the supply of plough bullocks will after two or three years fail to meet the demand. It is to be remembered that the rabaris—the cattle-breeders of that part of the country—have been utterly disorganised and their herds destroyed.

This being the case it is essential that steps towards some practical plan should be devised at once. His Excellency has accordingly laid his suggestions before Mr. Lely, Commissioner N. D., and Mr. Mollison, Deputy Director of Agriculture, and the following scheme has been the result :—

Grass land, approximating 2,000 acres, suitable for a breeding farm, to be taken up immediately. (This, it is estimated, will eventually suffice for 1,000 animals.)

Four hundred cows of the best kind to be procured at once, as a commencement.

The land to be ring-fenced and have a must perennial water supply, both well and tank.

Yards and shelter sheds to be constructed.

The farm to be under the general charge of a superintendent, and "rabaris" to be employed as herdsmen.

The male calves to be disposed of as yearlings to cultivators as is at present done by the rabaris.

It will be seen that no special attempt is being made to *teach* the Guzerati how to breed and rear cattle, as it is felt that he has very little to learn. The idea is solely to ensure, by some systematic plan, the continuance of the breed of the best Guzerat cattle. The plan depends for its success not only on the cooperation of the "rabari" employes, who will be remunerated mainly by giving them an interest in the stock, but also on the good will and help of the Mahajan community of Guzerat, who possess some of the best class of cows, and to whose generous efforts it is mainly due that any of these exist.

A careful estimate has been made which shows that to *start* the scheme on a practical basis a sum of at least half a lakh of rupees is required, and that an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 4,000 may be anticipated for the first three or four years, after which the farm will be self-supporting.

The scheme, which was propounded only four weeks ago, has, thanks to the able co-operation of Messrs. Lely and Mollison, and to the generosity and good will of the Mahajans, met with unlooked for success, and the present position of affairs is as follows :—

Suitable land has been found near Sanand, at Chirodi, and negotiations for its acquisition on lease are now proceeding. The Mahajan community has thrown in its lot with the scheme, and its members, or the more prominent among them, have agreed to supply cows at market or rather less than market rates. Their assistance has not ended there, for they have most generously contributed towards the funds requisite for carying the scheme to a successful issue. Mr. Mollison is now arranging for the supply of the requisite wire fencing. Up to the present the sums paid in or promised are as follows :—

	Rs.
H E the Governor	15,000
Sheth Mansukhbhai and Jamabhai Bhagubhui	1,000
Khan Bahadur Jehangirjee Pestonjee Vakil	1,000
Sheths Sarabhai Maganbhai and Chimanlal Nagindas	1,000
Sheth Madhavlal Ranchodlal	1,000
Shets Lalbhai Manibhai and Jagjibhai Dalpabhai	1,000
Total	20,000

It is now in contemplation to take immediate step to form a trust for the purpose of the administration of the funds collected for the purposes above indicated, and it is hoped that the following gentlemen will kindly consent to serve on the trust :—The Commissioner, N. D. ; the Collector, Ahmedabad ; Mr. Mollison ; Seth Mansukbhai Bhaguhai and Seth Madhavlal Ranchodlal.

His Excellency, in now placing the scheme before the public, is confident that its objects are such that it cannot fail to command widespread sympathy and hearty support. He desires hereby to thank most cordially those gentlemen of Ahmedabad who have, in so pratical a manner, testified to their agreement in the benefits which, it is to be hoped will be derived from the sheme, and have so generously contributed towards its funds besides agreeing to make over their cows for breeding purposes at less than market rates. His Excellency feels assured that this is a scheme which must appeal most strongly to all who are interested in the welfare of the country, and it will be a matter of the deepest gratification to His Excellency if he can hereafter feel that he has been personally connected with a measure to promote the well-being of a Province which has been so terribly afflicted by the recent famine.

Pending the formation of a trust subscriptions can be paid into the Bank of Bombay at Ahmedabad, or will be received by me, for credit to the fund.

C. H. HILL,
Private Secretary.

Ganeshkhind, Oct. 2.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

The scratch and handicap competitions were resumed yesterday morning, the former being won by Mr. Pechey, who did another 43 round. Mr. Marshall, who was one stroke worse than on Tuesday morning, returned a gross score of 89, which beat Mr. Meikle and the Rev. R. M. Gray, who were each 90, Mr. Spalding improved on his first round, and his score tied with Mr. Pechey for the lowest round. Mr. Barr won the handicap prize with 85 net, and he is to be congratulated on winning his golf prize. Mr. Anderson, who tied with Mr. Barr on the first day, took 96 to complete the course, and after deducting his handicap of 10, he only tied with Mr. Stansfield for second place. The latter played very steadily. The scores are as follows :—

SCRATCH PRIZE.

	First round.	Second round.	Gross.
Mr W P Pechey	43	43	86
Mr Osborne Marshall	44	45	89
Mr H G W Meikle	46	44	90
Revd R M Gray	46	44	90
Mr A T Spalding	48	43	91
Dr MacDonald	49	47	96
Mr W M Anderson	47	49	96
Mr L Stansfield	49	47	96
Mr M Barr	49	50	99

HANDICAP.

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Mr M Barr	99	14	85
Mr L Stansfield	96	10	86
Mr W M Anderson	96	10	86
Mr W Pechey	86	+4	90
Mr H G Meikle	90	scr	90
Revd R M Gray	90	scr	90
Mr A T Spalding	91	scr	91
Mr Osborne Marshall	89	+2	91
Mr George Miller	109	18	91
Mr C W Francis	104	10	94
Dr MacDonald	96	scr	96
Mr M Innesker	111	14	97
Mr A F Fergusson	111	12	99
Mr G T Caldwell	105	6	99

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander G. J. Baugh, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Taku, having left there on the 5th September. The Clive sailed from Bombay for China on the 3rd August with a wing of the 34th Punjab Pioneers, and "C" Section No. 41 Native Field Hospital and arrived at Hongkong on the 19th August but a typhoon delayed the voyage. On the 28th August a Company of the 34th Punjab Pioneers and the Medical Staff was landed at Wei-Hai-Wei and the then vessel went to Taku, where the other troops were landed on the 1st and 2nd September. The next two days the troops were landed and the Clive left on her return voyage on the 5th September with a party of blue-jackets and marines of H. M. S. Orlando for conveyance to Shanghai. During the voyage she experienced fine weather. The Clive will shortly be fitted up for the conveyance of H. E. the Viceroy and party on tour.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

FOOTBALL MATCHES AND NOTES.

ANGLING IN LOCH LEVEN.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Two only of the nine visiting teams carried off two points on Saturday in the League tournament, and out of the whole nine engagements there was only one draw, that being Blackburn Rovers and Newcastle United. Six of the 18 clubs failed to score a solitary goal. Three of the seven Lancashire clubs had to put up with defeats, and one of them, Manchester City, sustained theirs at the hands of another Lancashire member of the League. The Bury supporters are in high glee. Though they felt confident the Cup-holders would make a good stand on Saturday, they could not forgot the trouncing Manchester City gave the Bury men last year, 4—1, but the figures were turned round this time, in favour of Bury; nay, more so, for the City could not score a single goal. The directors of the Bolton Wanderers are turning envious eyes in the direction of the neighbouring town of Bury and wondering "how they work it." Everyone was bitterly disappointed that they lost again on Saturday, though it was not a matter for great surprise, as in the Second Division last year Sheffield Wednesday defeated them. Despite three changes in their team from last week, the Boltonians could not score. The other team of the cutlery town could not show such a good record on Saturday as their neighbours. Last year the United gained two points out of their first engagement with Nottingham Forest, but lost the match in March, so that Saturday's was the second consecutive defeat the Forest have inflicted on them. Notts County did not have such a good time as their rivals, Derby gaining a well-deserved victory over them. The lacemen have only managed one point out of their three engagements so far. The dwellers on the banks of the Mersey must feel in particularly good humour with themselves and their two city teams. In fact, the Goodison Park frequenters confidently expect one of the prizes of Association football won, and their expectations are quite justified by the form Everton have shown so far. Liverpool were one of the only two visiting teams who were victorious on Saturday. They had not an easy task with Stoke, but they pulled off a win after a well-contested game. Stoke have not netted a point yet, though they have quite deserved to, as they have been a hard nut to crack both for Aston Villa last week and Liverpool this. The two teams from the North gave a good account of themselves. The Sunderland forwards were much too smart for Preston North End, and the visitors returned home to Deepdale pointless. Their exchequer will be in a worse state than ever unless they show better form, and that quickly. Newcastle managed to keep the Blackburn ball out of their goal, but they failed to put one through their opponents. The Rovers were quite as good as their visitors. Aston Villa did nothing great with West Bromwich, and try as they would they could not score a goal in the second half. Wheldon played against his old comrades, and did good service for his new employers.

The officials of the English Rugby Union are to be congratulated on the balance-sheet which was published last week. The season 1899-00 cannot be called good, yet out of an income of £900 roughly, a small profit is made on the year's working, although a sum of 100 guineas was given to the War Fund. The profit on the two International matches played in England v. Wales at Gloucester and v. Ireland at Richmond was almost identical—£239 and [illegible] respectively—while the entry fees and subscriptions amount to £272, to which there was a loss on the London v. 'Varsities and North v. South (Birkenhead) matches. The strictest economy appears to have been exercised, as it is impossible for the most pronounced grumbler to cavil at any of the items of expenditure. At present the Union is is in a very strong financial position. It has £3,000 odd invested in Consols, while cash in hand and in bank amounts to close on £1,300. The committee will therefore face their constituents on the 20th inst. with pleasant faces. An alteration is to be made in the grouping in the County Championship. The committee propose that the South-Eastern division be split up into Eastern Counties, Hants, Sussex, and either Kent, Middlesex, or Surrey, and East Midlands, Midlands, and two of the three last-named shires. It seems like breaking a butterfly on the wheel for either of the three first-named teams to have to meet one of the big counties. The alternative proposal seems to be the more equitable. This would divide the Southern Division into South-Eastern and South-Western, the former to comprise Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, East Midlands, Midlands, and Eastern Counties, and the latter Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Gloucestershire, and Hants. Sussex are altogether ignored, and so on last year's showing might the Eastern Counties be, seeing that the players were mainly drawn from a couple of minor suburban clubs, Leytonstone and Ilford Wanderers.

Moseley have a very fine array of fixtures, but they are not confident that they will have any too good a side to carry those fixtures out. Fred Byrne has decided to retire from the game ; at present his decision is that he will not play even in cup-ties. He will be a great loss, and his abandonment of the game robs the club of the last of its greatest football family. Since Moseley have been a club they have had the assistance of five members of the Byrne family, viz. W., R.T., E. J., F. A., and J. F. All were excellent footballers, all were good cricketers, most of them excellent at half a dozen sports. E. J. has been respectively a fine cricketer, a dashing three-quarter at football, an expert at lacrosse, and a man of national eminence at hockey—which he is to-day. Fred Byrne has won greater fame than any of them at both Rugby football and cricket.

Loch Leven has been a favourite angling resort for centuries. As indicated by Sir Walter Scott, in "The Abbott," its trout were famous as far back as those days when the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots was a prisoner in the grim castle which stands on a small island near the centre of the loch, and overlooks the whole expanse of water. In more modern times the loch has continued to maintain its reputation ; indeed, its trout are better known now than they ever were. Thoroughly "game" they provide capital sport. During the past quarter of a century or so the capabilities of the loch have been greatly developed ; re-stocking has been carefully attended to, and pike have been kept down. The result of the care expended has been most gratifying, for, notwithstanding the enormous number of trout caught every year, as good sport is got now as ever. Unsuccessful fishers, it is true, sometimes say severe things about Loch Leven ; it has even been described as "that great piscatorial fraud." But as a matter of fact, there are always plenty of trout—for those who can catch them. Indeed the stock in the loch appears to be increasing. On some occasions during the season which has just closed the surface of the water was observed to be "in a boil" with rising fish. This, of course, only happened in a calm and at such time it is almost impossible to tempt a Loch Leven trout, so that the spectacle was rather exasperating to anglers. Even from the angler's point of view, however, the season has been a particularly good one. In fact, so far as regards the number of trout caught, this has been a record year. No fewer than 23,809 trout were killed, being an increase of 2,987 as compared with last year, and 291 more than were caught in 1888, the record year till now. The one disappointing thing has been the size of the trout. It has been under the average. Some anglers contend that the small size is due to the loch being now overstocked. About 300,000 artificially hatched fry are put into the loch annually each year, and it is suggested that, for the present, artificial hatching should be discontinued. The weather, upon which so much depends, has during most of the season been very favourable to anglers. Although the loch is open for fishing from the beginning of the year, there is seldom much done before the month of April ; and this year there was no temptation to begin early. The winter was severe, and the spring cold and frosty, and it was not till April 2 that first blood was drawn. It was the middle of the month before the loch began to be frequented. The best part of the season was the period from May 24 to June 9, no fewer than 6,018 trout being caught then, fully a fourth of the take for the season. The most productive day of the year was May 31, when twenty-two boats were out, and the anglers captured no fewer than 599 trout, weighing 414 lb. 8 oz. But although the number of trout caught has been so large, the size of the fish, as has already been observed, has been very much under the average. The average weight for the past season was only 654 lb., and was the lowest ever reached.

The weight of the trout, however, fluctuates very much. It has a tendency to go down for several years in succession, and then to rise again. This has been the experience repeatedly. But, unfortunately, the general tendency appears to be downwards. For, although after several years of light fish there is a rise, it is seldom that the older levels are reached. Thus, in 1875 the average weight was 1·112lb., and although there have been many fluctuations since then that average has never again been reached.

The match at Hastings concluded on Saturday produced most sensational cricket. Although play only lasted a little over four hours, it yielded 473 runs for the loss of ten wickets, and altogether the match produced an aggregate of 1,227 for the dismissal of thirty batsmen. The features of the play on Saturday were the performances of Tyldesley and Mr. Jessop. For the second time in his career the Lancashire professional secured two separate centuries in a first-class match. The Gloucestershire captain, after securing his one hundredth wicket, also reached his two thousand runs for the season. Mr. Jessop favoured the spectators with a slashing display, placing 123 (not out) to his credit in an hour and a quarter. The cleanness of his strokes was magnificent, as also was the delightful way in which he foiled the four fieldsmen who were sent to the boundary to secure his dismissal. A draw was almost a foregone conclusion early in the day, and this proved to be the result of the match. Mr. G. L. Jessop has now equalled the record shared by Mr. C. L. Townsend and Dr. W. G. Grace of scoring 2,000 runs and taking 100 wickets in a season. Dr. Grace accomplished the feat in 1876, and Mr. Townsend last year. It is a curious coincidence that the three players who share this fine record are Gloucestershire men.

The second match of the Hastings Festival opene on Monday between teams representing Surrey anp Sussex and the rest of England. Except for the absence of Lockwood, who gave place to Vine, the Surrey and Sussex eleven played full strength. While cautious tactics had to be resorted to at first, the play was by no means dull, and this is borne out by the fact that the England team, who batted first, made 355 in three hours and fifty minutes. The feature of the match on Monday was the vigorous batting of Trott, who scored his second century this season. The Middlesex professional has already placed to his credit 200 wickets and 1,000 runs. Among his strokes on Monday were no fewer than 18 4's, a 3, and five 2's, and as far as could be seen he did not offer a single chance in compiling his 102 before he fell to a splendid catch by Vine on the boundary. The light was rather bad when Surrey and Sussex opened their innings against Field and Rhodes, but Abel and Mr. Fry had contributed 17 without being separated when play ceased for the day. There was another exceedingly interesting day's cricket on Tuesday. Abel created a new record by compiling his twelfth three-figure score this season, thus eclipsing the previous best of eleven centuries by Ranjitsinhji and himself, which has stood for the past ten days. Another brilliant achievement was the completion by Ranjitsinhji for the second time in his career of 3,000 runs in a season. Even apart from these performances, there was no lack of interesting cricket. Chief among the other features was the excellent batting of Hayward, Jephson, and Stoddart, and the securing by Field of his hundredth wicket this season. The allied counties only led by four on the first innings, and play ceased for the day with the Rest of England team 48 on and nine wickets in hand. On Wednesday the match was drawn.

ANNUAL SPORTS OF ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION.

It has ever been a solemn custom in the annals of the above school to celebrate their annual athletic sports with unusual magnificence and show during their Michaelmas holidays, prior to their preparation for their final examinations. During these holidays, which, perhaps, might be considered the happiest time of St. Mary's boys, all care and thought of study are driven far away from their dizzy brains. For the sports, the boys prepare themselves with a zeal and interest, which can only be compared with the success attained by the sports. First of all, they decorate the whole play-grounds with bunting, flags and Chinese lanterns, and give it the appearance of a gala-day. In addition to these they very artistically hang flags and streamers from the building overlooking the compound, thus adding to the beauty of the place. Long before the advent of these eventful days, the boys may be seen daily engaged in their exercises and drills, and so great is their interest and enthusiasm, that they found it a real pleasure. This way, indeed, be seen by the successful performance they gave to the public during their sports. The drills and exercises are various and many, comprising figure-running, the parallel and horizontal bars, the horse, dumbbell, and boxing exercises. They form quite an important item in these days, and show the keen care and interest the masters take for the boys.

Great credit, must, therefore, be ascribed to their masters and superiors and to those, who took them through to their various exercises, and there, I think, it would not be too much to mention the name of Mr. Sell. Indeed, it would not be saying too much, to ascribe the greater part of the success attained in these sports to him. He has allalong taken the keenest interest in the boys' sports and has brought them through all the exercises and drills, of which they so successfully gave an exhibition to the public last Monday and Tuesday. He has personally attended them in their exercises and to him the chief part of praise must be recorded as the chief man and promoter.

The sports and the exhibition that the boys gave the public proved, indeed, a great success, and, I daresay, all were highly pleased, and altogether enjoyed a very pleasant evening. There was a large concourse of people during both the evenings and his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay presided. Among the spectators were many gentlemen and ladies who expressed to the Rector their satisfaction and admiration of the performance given by the boys. On Wednesday, to crown the festival, the boys had their prize-distribution and really very pretty prizes they were. At the conclusion the Rev. Rector of the School proposed three cheers to Mr. Sell and to those who were interested in the sports of the boys. The Band of the School was in attendance during these days and played quite a number of choice tunes, which were most neatly executed. At the close of the second day's performance the band treated the public to some music, which was most acceptable. The masters and boys of St. Mary's are to be congratulated at the great success of their sports.

The following are the results of the events :—

FIRST DAY.

400 yds. for Seniors—Gillespie 1 and Brown 2.
300 yds. for Juniors A—Dias 1 and Bland 2.
250 yds. for Juniors—Winterbottom 1 and Hogin 2.
200 yds. for Juniors B—Milton 1 and Grayhurst 2.
High Jump for Seniors—Fitzpatrick 1 & Kershaw 2
Spoon Race for Juniors B—Craig 1, Tuffield 2 and Maurice 3.
Wheelbarrow Race—Gillespie and Messayeh 1 and Creagh and de Lemos 2.
Hoop Race for Juniors B—Tuffield 1, McLean 2 and Hughes 3.
Hurdle Race—Gillespie 1 and M. Dias 2.

SECOND DAY.

200 yds—R. MacEvoy 1 and P. Fitzpatrick 2.
100 yds. for Juniors B—Pelly 1 and McLean 2.
150 yds. for Juniors B—Tuffield 1 and Grayhurst 2.
250 yds. for Juniors A—C. Milton 1 and P Hogan 2.
Pole Jumps for Seniors A 8½ feet.—Creagh 1, and C. Kershaw 2.
150 yds. for Juniors A—Daffy 1 and H. Kelly 2.
100 yds. for Seniors, McEvoy 1 and P. Fitzpatrick 2.
50 yds. for Juniors B—Murphory 1 and McLean 2.
Obstacle Race—Craig 1 and McLean 2.
Mop Fight—Singleton.
Band Race—P. Kelly.
Tug-of-War—Blues won.

NOTICE.

POONA RACES.

6th, 8th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 17th, and 20th October, 1900.

Special Trains will run from and to Bombay.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 2nd Oct. 1900.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

SECOND DAY

THE conference of educational experts was resumed yesterday morning in the hall of the Elphinstone High School, Mr. Giles, Director of Public Instruction presiding.

MORE GENERAL READING FOR BOYS.

Mr. D. G. Padhye, Principal of the Goculdas Tejpal High School, read a paper on the Matriculation and High School Standards, and general knowledge and extra reading. It was extremely desirable, he considered, to encourage, amongst their boys a taste for reading. The only ideal they could reach was to produce the capacity to assimilate what was learnt outside the class-room. It was because they had failed to attain this ideal as regards the average product of their universities that they heard the oft-repeated complaint of a dearth of progressive scholarship and originality in their educated men. The explanation of this might be in the lower vitality of the Indian mind and body, and partly in the strain involved in having to acquire all knowledge through the medium of an alien tongue. But it seemed to him that the course of studies laid down for their schools by Government and the indefiniteness of the University regulations, which entitled examiners to fix and vary from time to time for the Matriculation and School Final were not entirely free from responsibility in the matter. The inevitable result of moving in a narrow and prescribed circle had been to create in teacher and boy a preference for cram and stuffing of the mind with ready-made information. He referred to the system of teaching and examination in languages and in regard to native boys studying English especially objected to the system of asking the meaning of idiomatic expression detached from the context, as well as to the time devoted to grammar. In regard to reform he proposed that for the Matric. English test paraphrase be made compulsory and translations from and into English added. The question in idioms might be eliminated or converted into one asking the purport of a passage given, or the meaning of full sentences from classical authors. The grammar standard should be more accurately defined and limited, a standard author prescribed and the oral test revived. A reform such as he indicated would give more time to promote and guide a taste for reading outside the regularly prescribed number of pages and lines of poetry. He would like the departmental standards to specially recognise extra reading as a sub-head under English in the higher, and under the vernacular in the lower standards. Matters of detail would, he considered, present no insuperable difficulties, provided the main principle of eliminating cram and specially encouraging extra reading and general knowledge as the true aim of education were once conceded.

The President thought it would have been an advantage if Mr. Padhye had pointed out standard by standard where he thought improvement was advisable.

Mr. Macanzie said the whole secret lay in extra reading. He felt this some years ago when he started the second reader at Poona. There was an immediate improvement, and he noticed that the boys who came to the top of the class in English were nearly always at the top in the average. The extra reading helped them in their history and even in those conundrums that Mr. Padhye referred to. The European in India was nobody's child. The Mahomedan had wealthy Mahomedans and the Hindu had wealthy Hindus to look after them, but the European had nobody to look after him. Those who would like to help were not very well off and had calls at Home. He felt quite sure that if the people in England knew how much was needed in the provision of books a fraction of the thousands given for the missions and other works would come in to the help of their poorer brethren in India. Men who had means didn't know the wants of the boys and his great difficulty was to know where to get books. It was a godsend to him when the "Penny Books for Bairns" and the "Penny Novels" were published by Mr. Stead in England, and for the last three or four years he had been putting those books in the hands of the boys with the greatest benefit. One reason why he objected to the addition of such beautiful subjects as physiology, sanitation, botany and astronomy was because he did not know where they were to get the time for the extra reading which was really the basis of all education.

Mr. Wright, Principal, Elphinstone High School, asked, if the Matriculation Examination did not allow of any practical reading, was that not the fault of the school manager? He found that there was no want of time for extra reading and the boys in his school also had two books for home reading. He however objected to indiscriminate reading. It had been his experience of the native boy learning English that if he was kept down to one author he in a great measure mastered those books and learned striking passages by heart. But if he were set adrift indiscriminately in a library in six months the hotch-potch of English that he gathered was marvellous.

Mr. K. S. Aiyar also spoke.

Father Flink thought Mr. Padhye was to be supported in his idea that some freer reading should be encouraged with the boys. The amount of compulsory reading in class might be reduced and another book for cursory reading introduced. He understood that Mr. Padhye would have this reading controlled for half-an-hour twice a week and he (the speaker) thought that would be a very effective way of learning English. He was somewhat tempted to side with Mr. Padhye in his attack on the Matriculation Examination which forced boys to go through an amount of cram. Many boys lost a great deal of time in the paraphrase. Boys who took the translation passed with high marks, whilst others who were forced to take the paraphrase and were really superior, passed only with low marks.

The President said the University had affirmed the appointment of moderators. If it was found that certain papers were not a fair test and a representation were made by a few head masters it would undoubtedly produce the effect of a moderator being appointed to supervise the papers set by the examiners to see that they were fair and proper papers. In regard to the relative merits of translation and paraphrase there again it appeared to him that the examiner was to blame and they should be made equally difficult.

MATRICULATION AND HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. J. R. Gharpure, Superintendent of the Maratha High School, Girgaum, Bombay, read a paper proposing simultaneous holding of the Matriculation and the University School Final Examinations with consequent changes in the curriculum.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Assistant Master, High School, Satara, read a paper on the same subject, advocating the amalgamation of the tests.

The President observed that the power to bring about any change lay in the hands of the University. What the conference had to consider was the broad question of whether the suggestions about the possible amalgamation and the possible improvement of the University School Final by the addition of certain subjects, such as commercial education and domestic economy for women should be approved. In that case, it would be possible to go to the Syndicate and Senate of the University with a practical expression of opinion. He had no doubt that then the Syndicate would recommend to the Senate the formation of a committee of experts to consider and formulate proposals. No greater mistake could be made than to end the University School Final, but he was quite of opinion that it should be mended and after the suggestions they had heard they were now in the way of showing that the mending was possible and should be undertaken.

Mr. Khote as a business man interested in a number of schools, said he had come to the conclusion that the University School Final was a sad failure and did not answer the purposes for which it was started. In 1898 out of 1,004 students only 168 went up for the special subjects of manual training drawing and agriculture and in 1899 the condition of affairs was even worse.

Miss Edge said the question was whether the Matriculation and U. S. F. Examinations should be amalgamated or distinct. The objection to bifurcation in European schools was that the staff was not large enough for the purpose of preparing for the two examinations.

The President in reply to Father Flink said it was quite open for such optional subjects as book-keeping to be introduced for the School Final instead of Euclid for instance. Any proposals of that nature made by a school he had always agreed to.

Mr. Macdonald observed that the interests of the schools were so various that it was exceedingly difficult to come to a conclusion about at least two-thirds of the matters discussed. European schools did not run on the same lines as native schools. All schools that had large staffs of teachers could bifurcate as much as they liked, but they left out of consideration schools which had a limited number of teachers and pupils. (Hear, hear.) If Government gave them extra assistance perhaps, they would be able to do it. It seemed to him that in the Matriculation preparation their young women had lost a considerable amount of time in taking Latin for instance. Now they were taking to French which would be of more use, and he suggested that domestic economy should be taken. Government had laid down the University School Final as a test for Government employ and boys who had passed the Matriculation were debarred from entering Government offices. He did not see the advantage of that, nor the advantage of a boy who was brought up for the University School Final being debarred from entering College.

The President observed that the peculiar rule that made the University School Final a test to a certain extent for the public service was not the work of any Director of Public Instruction but of a very much higher educationist Lord Reay who wanted persons entering the Government service to have some useful knowledge. In his (the President's) opinion a man who reads and writes well and has good brains made just as good a clerk as any other. They ought not to have anything to do with Matriculation but the word had become sacred. They ought to have a final examination for the schools and the colleges should take into their bosoms those who were qualified. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Macdonald might have asked him why the man who had passed the University School Final was qualified for Government service and the man who had passed the first B.A. was not so qualified. If the Matriculation and the University School Final were amalgamated it was possible that Government would be able to take the certificate as qualifying for Government service. And if they did that then obviously they could take in those who passed the B.E. and the first B.A.

On the suggestion of the President the Conference unanimously adopted the following resolutions to be forwarded to the University authorities :—"That the University School Final in its present form is an incomplete examination and is capable of useful reform by the introduction of such subjects as commercial education, domestic science for girls, etc." "That the possible amalgamation of the University School Final and Matriculation Examinations in certain subjects is a question worthy of the consideration of the University."

CHANGES IN SCHOOL STANDARDS.

Mr. V. G. Apte, Superintendent, Nulan Marathi Vidyalaya, Poona, contributed a paper on the changes desirable in the present school standards. He said that for a long time the need for a thorough revision of the present standards of examination for Anglo-Vernacular schools had been felt by the teachers in the Secondary Schools. According to the present standards a boy was allowed to study English after passing the primary Standard IV., but it seemed the Department had seen some reason to change its mind. In the new proposed standards for Primary Schools Standard V. was fixed as the standard after passing which a boy might be allowed to study English. This change was not only not desirable but if introduced would be a dead letter. Parents were anxious to begin to teach English to their children as soon as they passed the Marathi Standard III. Regarding the teaching of history according to the present standards Indian history is taught in English in Standard IV. and thereafter for two years English history alone is taught. In Standard VII. boys were required to study fully both the history of England as well as that of India. In his opinion the strain in Standard VII. became too great all at once. The essayist proceeded to state in detail the changes in the syllabus for the various standards that he considered necessary, and which if adopted would, it was hoped, equalize the pressure of studies in all the lower and upper standards and afford great facilities to the teacher and the pupils to do their work and achieve good results.

The President said it was quite true that some draft vernacular standards had been formulated but they were now undergoing the scrutiny of the conference in Poona. He entirely agreed with Mr. Apte in not being willing to delay the time when a boy might begin to learn English. But it was a vexed question and the department had for many years been assailed by some people who said why should not a boy begin to learn English as soon as his father and mother like. The Department thought that a boy would make a better study of his English if he began it when he had a fairly sound knowledge of his own tongue, when he could read and write and knew something of grammer. They therefore recommended Standards IV. and V., but they had a representation from the Joint Schools' Committee in Bombay that this was not suitable, because the people wanted children to begin English earlier.

Mr. R. R. Soman, Head-master, Municipal School, Bhusawal, contributed a paper also on the present standards in Anglo-Vernacular and High Schools.

The discussion that followed turned upon the relative advantage of instruction in certain subjects in the Vernacular or in English. Mr. Guneshamnilkant, Rev. Father Meyer, and others took part in the discussion.

The President pointed out that after a native boy had been taught for eight years in the Vernacular it was time that he began to learn subjects in English if he was ever to have a proper knowledge of English.

SCIENCE TEACHING.

Mr. J. Nelson Fraser, M. A., read a paper on science teaching in upper standards. In the course of his remarks he said sciences should be rejected, which involved the use of mathematics. Those sciences were most suitable for their purpose that dealt directly with nature, such as astronomy, geology, botany and physiology. They could not aim at thoroughness and there were reasons why chemistry was not suitable for schools. Passing over the serious laboratory difficulty he pointed out the little lightel ementary chemistry throw directly on the world. He suggested that a small but appropriate knowledge of chemistry should be required as part of the other sciences chosen, but they should not aim at making the boy answer such questions as what weight of zinc and sulphuric acid must be employed in order to obtain enough hydrogen to combine with a pound of chlorine. Science, he suggested, should be taught in the last three standards, not to say four, at the average age, perhaps, of 14, 15 and 16. The University insisted on three science subjects being offered at Matriculation, but he suggested that there should be only one at Matriculation and of sufficient difficulty to afford a good year's work for students.

Father Meyer observed that these subjects should not be introduced into the code as in that case Inspectors would look for a certain measure of efficiency in them, whereas at present they taught them at their option.

Miss Benthien suggested physics instead of mechanics.

Father Flink said if physics were substituted for mechanics it would mean of great expense for schools that had already expensive apparatus for mechanics which was a subject required for the Matriculation.

Mr. Macdonald said if the subjects referred to by Mr. Fraser were made compulsory it would be the last straw. If they had the option of dropping the subjects they had they could put them in. There was a great difference between the European schools in India and those in great Britain. He had not the slightest objection to the introduction of object lessons in the code if they were made optional.

Father Meyer did not see how these subjects could be introduced. In regard to botany any Hindu boy, for instance, knew more than they did about which leaves made the best poultices, and so on, but that was not botany for examination purposes. If the branch was mentioned in the code then they must have text books. In reference to European schools they found that English text books for arithmetic, for instance, were not what was required in accordance with the Indian code for the same standards. Here they had, as compared with schools at Home, to take arithmetic two standards higher.

Mr. Macanzie, Miss Edge and Mr. Savage also spoke.

The Conference adjourned till this morning.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE TRAMWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When we are engaged in the study of finding out the means of preventing centralisation, the following testimony of the inspector of factories of Bristol, as reported by one of your English contemporaries will be found useful. He says "altogether few modern inventions have conferred greater benefits on the workpeople than have electric tramways, and if throughout the country and especially in and around large cities, electric tramways receive the encouragement they deserve, they may become an important factor in the solution of the overcrowding problem." Overcrowding has proved to be a curse in Bombay; for insanitation—the direct outcome of this deplorable condition—has implanted plague and other epidemics. Segregation, fumigation, and what not have proved of no avail. Migration has answered effectively. To inflict misery on a large population year after year by forcing them to live in temporary huts raised in open fields is tolerable in this country only. Why should not there be permanent arrangement with the comforts permanency induces us to create? From the report of the inspector it appears that cheap intercommunication established by means of electric tramways has given relief not only to overcrowding, but has proved to be a means of attracting industries in the suburbs. Several manufacturers of tobacco, clothing, corsets, ropes, &c., have already built fine modern factories on the outskirts of the town of Bristol. The electric tramway *per se* does not confer the benefits. Cheap fare is the *conditio sine qua non*. Hence I advocate municipalisation of the tramway; for no company, it is evident, will work without the prospects of gaining profits. The municipalities of advanced schools have recognised the value of municipalisation, as shown by me before, in England. When the financial success of the enterprise is proved beyond all doubt, when the testimony of the responsible officers as to its importance is available, to neglect to embark upon the venture is to neglect the obligation. Cheap coal and cheap labour—the principal items of cost—are in our favour. The floating of a 5 per cent. loan is a matter of no difficulty. It should be noted that the net profit earned by the Bombay Tramway Company, according to the last report, was 12 per cent.—Yours, &c.,

ARDESHIR BURJORJI MASTER.

Tardeo, Sept. 30.

A MEETING between Churchmen and Nonconformists has been arranged to take place at the close of the Church Congress, which is shortly to be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The chair will be taken by Earl Grey, and the principal speakers will be the Bishop of Ripon, the Rev. E. A. Smart (of Bayswater), the Rev. F. W. McDonald (ex-President of the Wesleyan Conference), and the Rev. Dr. Hastings. A similar meeting, with the object of promoting increased co-operation amongst Christians, was held with great success during the Church Congress week at Bradford two years ago.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"MEMS." ABOUT MEMBERS.

(*Continued from page 5.*)

Bromley Davenport, W. (C.), elected for Cheshire Macclesfield D., '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; e. s. of the late Mr. W. Bromley-Davenport, M. P. b. '63; E. Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; J. P. for Cheshire.

Bathurst, Hon. A. B. (C.), elected for Gloucestershire East or Cirencester D., '95; s. of Allen, 6th Earl Bathurst; B. '72; E. Eton and Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester; Captain 4th Battalion (Militia) Gloucestershire Regiment.

Beckett, E. W. (C), elected for Yorkshire, Whitby D, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; e. s. of the late Mr. W. Beckett, M P; b. '56; E. Eton and Trinity College, Camb.; member of the firm of Beckett & Co., Banker, Leeds; J P for West Riding, Yorks; Major Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry.

Brassy, A. (C.), elected for Oxfordshire, North of Banbury D., '95; s. of the late Mr. Thomas Brassey, the railway contractor; b. 44; E. Eton and University College, Oxford (B. A. 67); served in the 14th Hussars; J.P. for Oxfordshire; High Sheriff '78; late Colonel Oxon Yeomanry.

Balcarres, David Lindsay, Lord (C) elected for Cholery '95; sat for same constit. from June '95; e.s. of J Ludovic, 26th Earl of Crawford and 9th of Balcarres; b 71; E Eton and Oxford; was President of the Oxford Union Society; is Captain in the 1st Volunteer Battalion Manchester Regiment.

Bagot, Captain Josceline (C), elected for Westmorland, Kendal D, '95; sat for same constit '92-5; e s of the late Colonel C Bagot; b '54; entered the Grenadier Guards '74; m '85 Theodosia, dau of Sir John Leslie, Bart; retired Captain '86; J P, D L, and C C for Westmorland; Major Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry; formerly aide-de-camp to Marquis of Lorne when Governor-General of Canada '82-3, and to Lord Stanley of Preston '88-9; moved Address '99; Parliamentay private secretary to Financial Secretary to Treasury '97-8, and to Home Secretary since '99.

Blundell, Colonel Henry Blundell-Hollinshead, C. B. (C.), elected for Lancashire, Ince D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-92; e. s. of the late R. B. Blundell-Hollinshead Blundell, Esq., of Deysbrook; b. '31; E. Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxford (B.A. '54); served in the Crimea in the Rifle Brigade after the fall of Sebastopol; exchanged to Grenadier Guards '63; m. '63 the Hon. Beatrice Byng (who d. '84), Maid of Honour to the Queen, d. of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Henry Dilkes Byng; passed Staff College '64; Assistant Adjutant-General Home District '77-82; served in Nile Expeditionary Force '84-5; D.L. for Lancashire.

Burns, J. (Labour), elected for Battersea '95; sat for same constit. '92-5 s. of Mr. Alexander Burns, engineer, formerly of Ayrshire. He was b. in very humble circumstances in '58 at Vauxhall, and attended Christ Church school at Battersea till he was ten years of age, when he went to work at a local candle factory. He then became a rivet boy in an engine's workshop at Vauxhall, and later apprenticed himself to an engineer at Millbank, and served till he was twenty-one. Throughout youth he was an omnivorous reader, and during his apprenticeship got into trouble with his employers because of an open-air address which he delivered. He imbibed his Socialistic theories from a fellow-workman in an engineering shop, this man, a French man being a refugee from Paris after the Commune. He worked as foreman engineer for twelve months on the Niger (West Africa), and on his return spent his savings in a sixth-months' tour through Europe. He first attracted public attention by his speeches on Socialism at an Indusrial Remuneration Conference in London, and since then has constantly addressed working-class audiences. He became prominent in his own trade society the Amalgamated Engineer and at the General Election in 85 he stood as a Socialist candidate for the western division of Nottingham, but obtained only 598 votes. He played a leading part in the unemployed agitation of 86, and was one of the heads of the crowd which on Feb. 8th, '87, broke from the control of its leaders and caused a riot in the West End. He contested the right of public meeting in Trafalga Square, and suffered six weeks imprisonment for resisting the police (87). He was one of those who organised and won the great victory of the Dock Labourers in '87. In all matters relating to labour he is an authority respected by both employers and employed, and he is constantly being appealed to by workmen and their organisation for help and advice. He has four times been elected a member of the London Country Council for the Battersea Division, on which body he has been the author of direct employment, and had much to do with its labour policy and has been twice chosen to represent the constituency in the House of Commons. There he very soon made his mark, and his speeches are recognised as weighty and authoritative contributions to debate.

Coghill, D H (C), elected for Stoke-upon-Trent '95; sat for Newcastle-under-Lyme '86-92; s. of Mr. H Coghill, J P; b '55; E Cheltenham College and Corpus Christi College, Oxford (MA '81); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '79, joining Oxford Circuit.

Cavendish, V C W (LU), elected for Derbyshire, West, '95; sat for same constit '91-5; e s of the late Lord Edward Cavendish, M P; b '68; E Trinity College, Camb; Lieutenant Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry. Is heir-presumptive to the Duke of Devonshire.

Campbell, Rt. Hon. J. A. (C.), elected for Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities 95; sat for same constit. '80-95, e. s. of the late Sir J. Campbell, of Glasgow b. '25; E. High School, Glasgow University (Hon. LL.D.); J.P. and D.L. for Lanarkshire and Forfarshire; P.C. '98.

Coddington, Sir William, Bart (C) elected for Blackburn '95; sat for same constit '80-95; e s of the late Mr W D Coddington; b '30; Mayor of Blackburn '74-5; D L and J P for Lancashire; senior partner of the firm of Coddington and Sons, cotton manufacturers; created a baronet '96.

Dyke, Right Hon. Sir W. Hart., Bart. (C.) elected for Kent Dartford D., '95; sat for West Kent '65-8, Mid D. '69-85, Dartford D. '85-95; e. surviving s. of the late Sir P. Hart-Dyke; b. '37; E Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford (M. A. '64); Patronage Secretary to Treasury and first Conservative Whip '74-80; P. C. '80; Chief Secretary for Ireland '85-6; Vice-President of Committee of Council on Education '87-92; J. P. and D. L. for Kent.

Dixon-Hartland, Sir F. D., Bart. (C), elected for Middlesex, Uxbridge D. '95; sat for Evesham '80-85, Middlesex, Uxbridge D. '85-92 Middlesex, Uxbridge D '92-95; e. s. of the late Nathaniel Hartland, of Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, by Eliza, d. and co-heiress of Mr. T Dixon, of King's Lynn; b. '32; E. Cheltenham College; partner in the firm of Woodbridge, Lacy, Hartland & Co., Old Bank, Uxbridge; J P. for Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Middlesex, and London; H M Lieutenant for City of London; County Alderman for Middlesex; FSA, FRGS; one of the founders of the Primrose League; Chairman of the Conservancy of the River Thames.

Egerton, Hon A. de T (C), elected for Cheshire, Knutsford D. '95; sat for Cheshire Mid. '83-5, Knutsford D '85,95; s of 1st Lord Egerton of Tatton, and brother of the present Earl; b 45; E Eton; J P Chester; Captain and Hon Major Earl of Chester's Yeomanry; appointed Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masons of Cheshire '95.

Fletcher, Sir H. Bart. (C.), elected for Sussex, Lewes D, '95; sat for Horsham '80-85, Lewes '85-95; e. s. of the late Sir H. Fletcher; b. 35; E. Eton; entered the 69th Foot '53; retired as Lieutenant Grenadier Guards '59; J.P. for Surrey; J.P. and D.L. for Sussex; Colonel Commanding Sussex Volunteer Infantry Brigade 97; Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen 85-6.

Fergusson, Right Hon. Sir J. (C.), elected for Manchester, North-East, 95; sat for Ayrshire '54-7, '59-68 Manchester, North-East, 85-95; b. Edinburgh '32; E. Rugby and at University College, Oxford. Succeeded his father in the baronetcy in '49. Served in the Grenadier Guards '51-5, going through the Crimean war. During the campaign he was elected to Parliament, and represented Ayrshire '54-7, and '59-68 Lieut.-Col. commanding Ayr and Wigton Militia '58-73, when he became Hon. Col.; is Maj.-Gen. Royal Scottish Archers (Queen's Bodyguard in Scotland). He was Under-Secretary for India from '66 to '67, and Under-Secretary for the Home Office from '67 to '68, when he became Governor of South Australia. He held this position till '73, when he was appointed Governor of New Zealand. His next appointment was as Governor of Bombay, which he held from 80 to 85 Returning to England, Sir James re-entered the House of Commons as M. P. for North-East Manchester in 85, and was appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the following year. He was Postmaster-General from Sept. '91 to Aug. '92. Sir James is a P.C., G.C.S.I., and a K.C.M.G. In 1859 he married Lady E.C. Ramsay, d. of the Marquis of Dalhousie, who d. 71; 2nd, in 73 Olive, d. of J. Richmain, Esq., of South Australia; 3rd, in April '93, Mrs. C. H. Hoar

Galloway, W J (C), elected for Manchester South-West, '95; s of the late Mr. John Galloway, sen; b '68; E, Wellington College and Cambridge.

Garfit, W (C) elected for Boston '95; e s of Mr William Garfit; b '40; E Harrow and Trinity College, Camb; Director of the Capital and Counties Bank J P and D L for Lincolnshire High Sheriff '92.

Gibbs, Hon. Vicary (C.), elected for Hertfordshire, St. Albans D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; s. of the first Lord Aldenham; b. '53; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; partner in the firm of Antony Gibbs & Sons, merchants of London.

Greville Capt the Hon Ronald H. Fulke (C.), elected for Bradford East 95 e s of the 2nd Baron Greville and the well-known authoress Lady Greville b 64 E Rugby became Lieut 1st Life Guards 86 Capt 92 resigned commission 96 m 91 Margaret Helen Anderson step-daughter of Mr. W. M Ewan M P for Central Edinburgh.

Hudson, G B (C), elected for Hertfordshire, Hitchin D, 95; sat for same constit '92-5; s of the late Rev T D Hudson, of Frogmore Hall; b '45; E Rugby and Exeter College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '72; South-Eastern Circuit; J P and D L for Hertfordshire; Alderman of Hertfordshire C C.

Hornby, Sir W Henry, Bart (C.) elected for Blackburn '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s. of the late Mr W H Hornby, M P, of Blackburn; b '41; privately; head of the firm of W H Hornby & Co; Direcfer of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway; J P and D L for Lancashire; created a bart '99.

Helder, A (C) elected for Whitehaven '95; s of the late Mr. George Helder; b 27; E. Pollards, Brompton, and St Omer; admitted a Solicitor '49; senior partner of Brockbank, Helder, and Co. Whitehaven; a Director of H. R. Baines, Ld. ("Graphic and Daily Graphic"); member of the Iron and steel Institute; an A. S. A. F. R. H. S.; member of the Cumberland C. C.

Kennaway, Right Hon. Sir J. H. Bart. (C.), elected for Devon, Honiton D., '95; sat for Devon, East, '70-85 Hointon D., '85-95; e. s. of the late Sir J. Kennaway; b. '37; E. Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford (1st class Law and History); M.A. '62; called to the Bar Inner Temple, '64; P. and D. L. for Devon; Colonel 3rd Volunter Battalion of Devon Regiment '94

Knowles, L (C), elected for Salford, West, 95; sat for same constit, '86-95; e s of the late Mr J Knowles, J P C A and D L (High Sheriff of Lancashire 92-3), of Westwood, Pendlebury; b '57; E Rugby and Trinity College, Camb. (M A and L L M); D L F G S F Z S etc.; trustee of two livings; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '82; Northern Circuit member of the Select Committee of Town Holdings, Chairman of the Select Committee on the Plumbers Registration Bill '92; unpaid private secretary to Mr Ritchie when President of the Local Government and President of the Board of Trade since '87; President of the Cambridge University Athletic Club '78-9; formerly Hon. Secretary to the Guinness Trust joint editor of the 2nd edition of "Greenwood's Read Property Statutes"; appointed School Church Estates Commissioner Sept. '95; Hon. Secretary to the Lancashire Conservative M P Association; Hon Colonel of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers.

Lowther, Right Hon. J. (C.), elected for Kent, Thanet D., 95; sat for York City 65-80, Lincolnshire, North '81-5, Thanet D.; '88-95; s of Sir C.H. Lowther, of Swillington, Yorkshire; b 40; E. Westminster and Trinity College, Camb; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '64; J. P. D. L. and County Alderman for Yorks, North Riding; Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board '68; Under Secretary of the Colonies '74-8; Chief Secretary for Ireland '78-80; P.C.

Mildmay, F. B. (L. U.), elected for Devonshire, Totnes D., '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; e. s. of Mr. H. B. Mildmay, of Flete; b. '61; E. Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (B. A.); J. P. for Devonshire; Captain West Kent Yeomary.

Mount, W G (C), elected for Berkshire, Newbury D '95; sat for same constit '85-95; e. s. of the late Mr W Mount b 24; E. Eton and Balliol College, Oxford called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '49; J P and D L for Berkshire, and Chairman of the Berkshire Quarter Sessions and C C; High Sheriff '77; J P for Hants.

Morgan, J. L. (L), elected for Carmarthenshire, West, 95; sat for same constit '89-95; y. s. of the late Rev W Morgan, Professor of Theology; of Presbyterian College, Carmarthen; b. 61; E. Tettenhall College, Wolverhampton, and Trinity Hall, Camb (B A '83); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, 84; joined the South Wales Circuit.

More, R J (L U), elected for Shropshire, Ludlow D. '95; sat for South '65-8, Ludlow D '85-95; s of the late Rev T F More, of Linley Hall, Shropshire; b '36; E Shrewsbury School and Balliol College, Oxford; B C L and M D '62; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '63; J P and D L for Shropshire; High Sheriff '81; J P for Montgomeryshire; Lord of various Shropshire manors.

Maden, J H (L) elected for Lancashire, Rossendale D, '95; sat for same constit Jan '92-5; e s of the late Mr Henry Maden, of Bacup; b '62; E Grammar School, Manchester; Chairman of the firm of J Maden & Son, Ld, cotton spinners and manufacturers; President of the Bacup Liberal Council; J P for Lancaster; First Freeman of Bacup; Mayor of Bacup '96-7.

Morgan, Colonel Hon. F C (C), elected for Monmouthshire, South, '95; sat for Monmouthshire '74-85 South '82-5; 3rd s. of 1st Baron Tredegar; b. 34; E Winchester; served in Rifle Brigade through Crimean war; medal (four clasps), Order of Medjidie, and Turkish medal; retired Captain '58; J P and D L for Monmouthshire; J P for Glamorganshire, Hon. Colonel 2nd Volunteer Battalion South Wales Borderers '81.

Platt-Higgins, F (C), elected for Salford, North, '95; s of Mr James Higgins, J P of Stalford; b 40; E Cheltenham College and Berlin; J P for Cheshire; Alderman of the Cheshire C C.

Pym, C Guy (C), elected for Bedford '95; of Rev. Wollaston Pym, rector of William, Herts, and g s of the late Mr. Francis Pym M P, of the Hazels Beds; b '41; E Rossall School, Lancashire; War Office '59; retired '74; took a leading part in the athletic movement in '61, and was distinguished as an athlete; D L and J P for Beds.

Ridley, Right Hon Sir M W Bart (C), elected for Lancashire, Blackpool D. 95; sat for Northumberland, North, 68-85, Blackpool '86-95; P C; e s of the late Sir M W Ridley, b 42; E Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, (1st class Classics' 65); Fellow of all Souls 65-73; Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department '78-80; Financial Secretary of the Treasury 45-6; J P and D L for Northumberland; Hon Colonel Northumberlend Yeomanry '86, Secretary of State for the Home Department '95; appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England 95.

Skewes-Cox, T. (C.), elected for Kingston D. of Surrey, '95; s. of Mr. William Nicholas Cox, of Richmond; b. '49; assumed surname of Skewes '75; admitted a Solicitor '81; J. P.; Mayor of Richmond '92; member of the Surrey C C; Chairman of the Richmond Horticultural Society.

Seely, C H (L U, elected for Lincoln '93 e s of Colonel Charles Seely, M P, of Nottinghamshire; b '39 E Harrow and Trinity College, Camb B A '21 1st class Mathematical honours, M A 44 collery owner J P for Nottinghamshire and Hampshire Major 4th Volunteer Battalion Hampshire Regiment. Langford Hall, Newark.

Scott-Montagu, Hon J. W. E. D. (C.), elected for Hampshire New Forest D., '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; e. s. of 1st Lord Montagu, of Beaulieu, verderer of the New Forest; b. '66; E Eton and Oxford; M, '89, Lady Cecil Victoria Constance, e. d. of the 9th Marquis of Lothian; Major 4th Volunteer Battalion Hampshire Rifles '83; J. P. and C. C. Hants.

Wallace, R. (L.) elected for Petrh '95; s. of the late Rev. Robert Wallace, of Dublin; b. 60; E. Dublin and Queens, University, Ireland (BA. 71, LL. B. 73) called to the Bar, Middle Temple, 74 joined North-Eastern Circuit. O. C. 94.

Williams, Colonel R (C), elected for Dorset, West '95; sat for same constit. from May '95; *e. s.* of Mr R Williams, of Bridehead, Dorchester; *b.* '48; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; D.L for City of London; J P and D L for Dorsetshire; member of the Dorset CC; Director of the L & S-W Railway Co. and the Wilts and Dorset Banking Co.; Colonel 1st Volunteer Battalion Dorset Regiment.

Wharton, Right Hon J L (C), elected for Yorkshire Ripon D '95; sat for same constit '86-95; s. of the late Mr J T Wharton, Dryburn, Durham; b 37; E Eton and Trinity College, Camp; Hon D C L for Durham '87; called to the Bar, Inner Temple '62 J P, D L and chairman of quarter sessions; Alderman and Chairman C C for Durham; J P for West Riding Yorks; Director of the North Eastern Railway, Chairman of the Departmental Committee on habitual Drunkenness.

The extention works of the Sydney Harbour Colliers at Balmain have been visited by a large, and influential party on the occasion of the shaft which was commenced to years ago, reaching a depth of 2,000ft. It is expected that coal will be reached at a depth of 2,900ft. in nine months. Vessels drawin 60ft. if water will be able to berth alongside the mine. Over £100,000 have already been expended on the works. Sir George Dibs, speaking at a luncheon, said that when the rich coal deposits known so exist under the harbour were tapped Sydney was bound to be the Commercial and manufacturing centre of Australasia, no matter where the Federal capital was situated.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 4.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

250 00—Craigie L and O—Luxmibai vs Gopinath Kristnajee—Khunderao and S Part heard
709 99—Thakurdas D C and H—Abdur Rohman Hajee Goolam Hossein bin Tahir and others vs Esmail Hajee Abdulla bin Hajee Tahir F P Pavri
781 99—Hiralal M and M—Goolmahomed Hajee Adam vs Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdulla Nurdin—Bhaishanker and K
153 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Lalljee Mansing vs Peeroo Mahomed and others—Dikshit and D
190 96—Tyabjee D and Co—Munchershaw Bomonjee CEotia vs Dwarkanath Sadanand Kale and others—Thakurdas D and Co Bhaishanker and K and Edgelow G and W
38 93—Bicknell M and M—Heeralal Chandrabhan vs Sardarmal Sewjiram and another—Payne G S and M
81 93—Payne G S and M—Mahachand Shivjiram vs Hiralal Chandrabhan—Bicknell M and M
189 98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford and Co
338 99—Thakurdas and Co—Khimjee Jairam Narronjee and another vs Liladhur Hurridas and others—Thakurdas and Co
60 00—Thakurdas and Co—Dewkavahoo vs Hiravahoo widow and others—Little and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgment.

434 00—Nanu and H—Mowji Shamji and others vs The National Bank of India Ld—Little and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

23 00—Smetham B and N—Moolji Govind and others vs Sadoba Jaisingrao—Madhowji V.

Commercial Causes.

606 98—Edgelow G and W—Aishabai vs Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim—Ardasir H and D and Co—(Long Cause) part heard.
422 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Motilal Sundaram vs Kissonlal Dayaram and another—Wadia and G.
472 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Jailal Khoobiram vs Rajiram Lekhram and others.
408 00—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward E Albert David Sassoon and others vs The Bushire Trading Co Ld and others—Edgelow G and W

Long Causes.

260 00—Captain and V—Bai Jethbai vs Vurdhwan Munsey and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and M. Part heard.
68 2662 00—S B and Noble—Dhurmaji Shimraji vs Boodibai and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.
348 99—Captain and V—Keshrinath Gopinath and others vs Dheeranath Sitanath and others—Khunderao and S, B V and K, and D and D part heard.
374 00—Smetham B and N—Bai Ramcooverbai and others vs Gordhandas Soonderdas—Mansuklal D and J.
397 00—Framjee and D—Aliadinbai Mahomed Dama and others vs Mankoobai widow and others—R B Mehta.
2 00—R B Mehta—Krishnaji Vithal Limaya vs Bai Doorgabai and another—R P Barucha and J and R.
39 00—Nanu and H—Oosman Hassam vs Vulli Mahomed Hassan and others—Crawford B and Co and Nanu and H

Petition.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Hope Mills Company Ld—Payne G S and M—The New Mofussil Company Ld—Petitioner.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

442 00—Mantri and B—Gullaperdi Chinaya Narasunham and another vs Gullaperdi Balakrishnamah and another—Edgelow G and W—Part heard.

For Investigation of Pauperism

31 00—In person—Nasir Mahomed bin Hason Mahomed vs Hassum—K B Esmail Mehta

Long Causes.

113 00—Bicknell M and M—Charles Heiniger vs Constant Droz and another—Smetham B and N part heard.
305 97—Tyebjee D and Co—Chatoorbhoojdas Goverdhandas vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Wadia and G and Smetham B and N
449 97—Tyabjee D and Co—Chatoorbhoojdas Goverdhandas vs Vithaldas Ramdas—Wadia and G.
126 00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Framroze Hormusji Pestonji vs S M Sapookar—B M and M.
87 00—Bhaishunker and K—Motilal Shivlal vs Bora Babulji Noorbhai—Payne G S and M
256 96—82 00—Parbhodayal Ramanund vs Toolsiram Agdiram and others—Tyabjee D and Co for postponment.
597 00—Unwalla and P—Piroshah Hormusjee Master vs Dada Meya Davud Jaffer—Payne G S and M
362 00—Thakurdas D C and H—Hunsraj Purmanund vs Sassoon J David and others—Ardeshir D H and Co
251 95—91 00—Crawford B and Co—Narrondas Purshotumdas vs Tiluckchund Maneckchund and another—Tyabji D and Co
511 00—In person—Adam Kaderdina vs Hajee Oosman Sulleman and others—Takurdas and Co
522 00—Crawford B and Co—Sitabai widow and others vs Vasuntrao Nana Moroba and others—Captain and V for postponement
526 00—N M Cama—Ardeshir Nowrojee Toothi vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abd satar &c—Tyabjee D and Co

BRESCI'S SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

BRESCI, who is detained at Milan because he has to be confronted with some suspicious characters lately arrested, is already treated in the solitary-cell manner. He is quiet, and only now and then turns pale and trembles (says the Rome correspondent of the *Daily News*). He may not speak to anyone, and he remains for hours with his head between his hands. When interrogated by a magistrate on the 4th inst., he refused to speak and when threatened with extra punishment only shook his head. He is visited three times a day by the Col. of the Carabineers. Bresci will be sent either to the prison at Porto Longone or that at Santo Stefono, they being the ones possessing true cells of segregation, which are almost all beneath the level of the sea. It is a terrible punishment, and those who have seen Bresci at his trial, livid in complexion, with hollow eyes, think that he will not be able to endure the severe regime for long. Several strong, robust murderers, with immense muscular force, are known to have succumbed after a few years. Two men, who murdered a jeweller at Millan and who were giants compared to Bresci, died after two years of segregation. A man known as the "terror of the Ghetto," at Venice, immensely strong, also died after a short spell of absolute seclusion. Others have gone mad.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

It is Abdur Rahman, the Ameer of Afghanistan, who has written his reminiscences. That can now be announced, whereas the other day it was only possible to forecast in general terms a book that will certainly excite great interest. Abdur Rahman tells with much detail and frankness—not even shrinking from great political issues still unsettled—the story of his life and his reign. One of the scholars of his Court, who knows English, has translated the autobiography, and Mr. Murray will publish it.

There will be a taste of its quality, an extract describing the Ameer's daily life, in the first number of the "Monthly Review," which is due next week. The contributors who help to launch the venture include the editor, Mr. Henry Newbolt, Mr. Quiller-Couch, Miss M. E. Coleridge, who wrote The King with Two Faces, Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, and Dr. Bowlby, a surgeon now at the front. Also there is Anthony Hope, with four chapters of a novel, Tristram of Blent. The idea of the story is promising. A man finds himself wrongfully in possession of a title and estates. What is he to do?

The new review will, of course, mean more competition in a field, which after all is not unlimited. Thus the old reviews will have to look alive; anyhow, "the Fortnightly", which has never been lacking that way, is going to try. Mr. W. L. Courtney's editorship has suggested various new features to him, and now he is giving effect to them. From time to time the "Fortnightly" is to have stories and dramatic sketches by writers like Mr Rudyard Kipling, Mr. J. M. Barrie, Mr. Maurice Hewlett, and Miss Fiona Macleod. Then, on alternate months, a resumê of current literature, seeking to discriminate between the ephemeral and the permanent, will be published.

When the "Fortnightly" does not have a literary chronicle, it will have an account of the chief new plays produced in England and on the Continent. This will be mature dramatic criticism, and the hope is that it may be welcome and useful, at a time when most things have to be done on the spot. Again, the "Fortnightly" promises a series of articles on the contemporary leaders of thought—men like Nietzsche, Ibsen, and Max Nordau, who have notched the close of the century. Social articles, too, are to be given prominence, as, say, the life of women last century in contrast to that of the sisters to-day. Altogether the "Fortnightly" salutes the "Monthly".

Mr. John Lane, who has now almost recovered from his long illness, announces a new series to be called The Lover's Library. This title is sufficiently descriptive to make any explanation of the purpose of the series almost unnecessary. It is sought to include, in a group of compact little volumes, all that the great English poets have written about love. From time to time a prose volume, or a volume of modern verse, will be added to the library. The two first issues are to be the love poems of Shelley and Browning; a later one the Cupid and Psyche of Apuleius, in English. The books will be small and becomingly dainty, with choice decorations by Mr. Philip Connard.

A work on Roman art, its principles and their application to early Christian painting, will be issued next week by Mr. Heinemann. It is a translation, by Mrs Arthur Strong, of a book which Professor Wickhoff, of Vienna, has written. For many years the art of Rome has suffered under the imputation of being—more or less—a decadent offshoot from the Greek, and has been so discussed. Here Porfessor Wickhoff seeks, by the aid of certain examples, to show how completely independent and individual the Roman art is. Indeed, he holds it to have become so powerful, that it ultimately predominated over Greek art, and kept its influence down to the beginnings of Christian art.

—We are to get A John Oliver Hobbes Birthday Book. It has been selected and arranged by Miss Zoe Proctor, who has every opportunity of knowing Mrs. Craigie's writings intimately. Mr, Lane will publish the little volume. —The Chinese Crisis: Its Causes and Possible Effects —this is a volume by Mr. Alexis Krausse which Messrs. Cassell are to publish. It contains a popular account of the history of China, with special regard to the circumstances which led up to the present crisis. —Another book referring to China, and entitled The People of China, is announced by Messrs, Methuen. It aims at being a complete account, in brief, of the country, history, life, ideas, and foreign relations of the Chinese. The author is Mr. Robertson Scott. —Mr Grant Richards is publishing next week the edition which Mr. John M. Robertson has prepared of Lord Shaftesbury's Characteristcs. Also—though Christmas is yet afar, and a General Election may lie between us and it —Mr. Richards is bringing out two children's books, One is a dumpy book, by Mr. Thomas Cobb, the other a picture story by Mr. Henry Mayer, the American artist. —There is to be a popular edition of a theological book, which Mr. Bowden publishes, and which has been much read. The writer is the Rev. E. Griffith-Jones, a Congregational minister at Balham. His book has the title The Ascent Through Christ.

Poets as Trout.—When he was thirty-six years of age, Tennyson had become the recipient of the other poets pems. "Rascals send me theirs per post from America...books of which I can't get through one page, for of all books the most insipid reading is second-rate verse." Coleridge and Wordsworth could not read Tennyson: they were too old, he was too young. Very soon he was to feel like them: almost every book of verse flew straight at him, like a moth into a candle though I suppose that such books as Mr. Matthew Arnold's did not automatically assail him. Mr. Browning's arrived quite late, from Mrs. Browning. Nothing is so likely to "put down" a recognised poet as to flop a book heavily down in front of him. You might as well throw a fly with a heavy splash at a wary old trout. Tennyson's friends cast his verses as lightly as possible over Coleridge and Wordsworth, but these old fish hardly looked up at the lure. This is a lesson for young authors. I fear that tickling, not fair fishing—tickling by judicious flattery—is the way to catch the big fish. Praise them; do not try to get them to praise you. That may come later, but the recognised bard swims away when ever so pretty a little book of rhyme is presented to him. He has seen so many Even *real* poetry—Tennyson's—alarmed Coleridge and Wordsworth. Of course there are exceptions.

I read over again "Vanity Fair" after an interval of at least ten years. This time I was much more impressed by its cynicism, and understood perfectly what Miss Muloch meant when she called it the most brilliant, the most heartless, and the most hateful of modern fictions. I should never go so far as Anthony Trollope, who is enthusiastic about Amelia and Dobbin, who thinks that Amelia is the truest of women, and that Dobbin is the noblest of men. Trollope boldly affirms that the story of Amelia and her lover is less interesting than that of Becky simply because goodness and eulogy are less exciting than wickedness and censure. But the human race is not so poorly off as that. There are multitudes of women who are quite as good amelia, and not in the least silly. There are plenty of men who have all the nobility of Dobbin, and are neither stupid nor clumsy as he is. The truth is Thackeray's own sad experience had made him as a young man weary of life, embittered, lonely, and defiant. There was also some reaction in his mind from the optimism of Dickens. This did not affect the inner nobility and sweetness of his nature, and his genius becomes more impressive the more one studies it Who was such a master of sweet pure English? Who understood more perfectly the complexities of the heart and mind? Yet he is to be admired with discrimination, The oftener one reads "Vanity Fair" the more one is able to read between the lines and to discern how terrible is the meaning in some of its greatest passages.

There seems to have been an acute attack of editorial incompetency in many of the newspaper offices of this town during the past month, for assuredly we neversaw so muchuniformedwriting crowded together in so brief a period. We are not referring to slips that may be purely accidental or typographical, such as that which represented Admiral Seymour as having landed "in Mufti"—although an unkind critic might have fancied that some one in the office supposed mufti to be a place—and that amusing "break" which the Post made in publishing a telegram to the effect that a well known lady, eighty three years of age, ahd a resident of a small Massachusetts town, had "lied" there that morning. Lately, too, the prominence of Mr. Winston Churchill, and of the Churchill family in general, led to an outbreak of paragraphs and longer articles on Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill, who were spoken of continually as "Lord Churchil" and "LadyChurchill" Now, it is not to be expected that the average reporter should have an accurate knowledge of English usage with regard to courtesy titles, but it is to be expected that his editor should have such a knowledge and the fact that we have been regaled with so much about "Lord Churchill" and "Lady Churchill" is proof of either editorial carelessness or of editorial ignorance.

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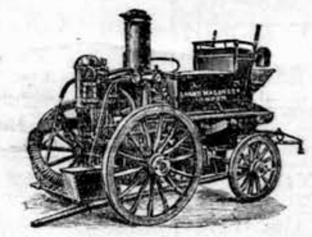

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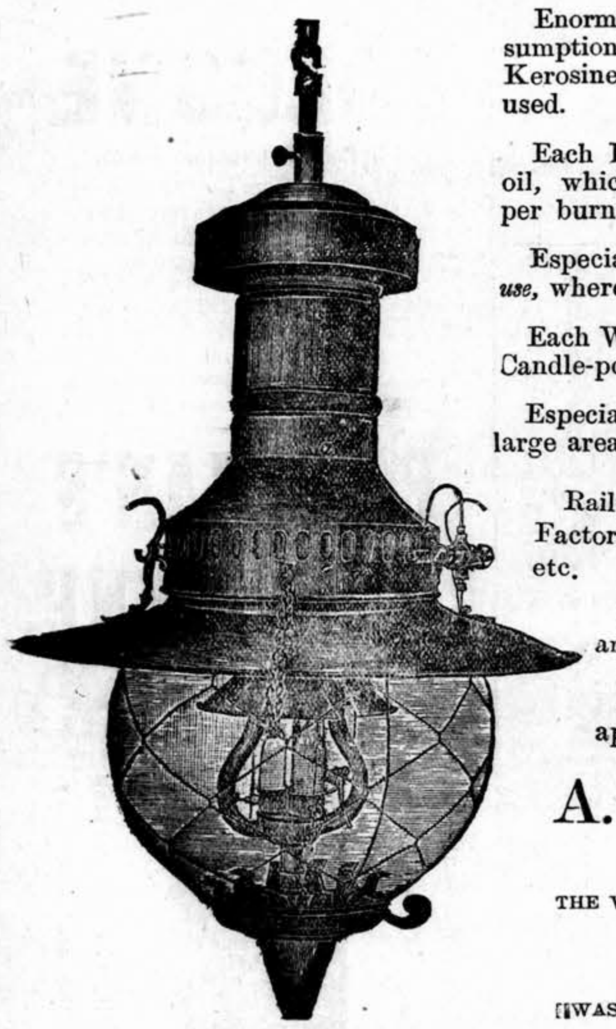
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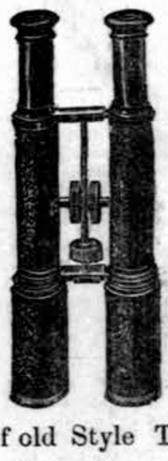
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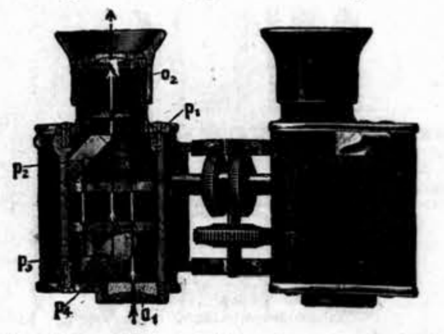

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